THE

TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,796—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ..	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ..	MEDINA	12500	...	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ..	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st ..	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ..	PERSIA	8000	......	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ..	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ..	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ..	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ..	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ..	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ..	† ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ..	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ..	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ..	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ..	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 „
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 „
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6973	......	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 „
City of York	7810	......	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time,	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 14th Nov.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 15th Nov.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcottah," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th ember, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 12th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
9th November, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th „

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7538	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste .... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
To London via Trieste .... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back .. „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
To London via Trieste .... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed	100	3	8
United Service, 6" „	50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" „	100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" „	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE CAWNPORE BANKING, CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CAWNPORE.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at:-

5 Per Cent for 12 Months.

5¼ Per Cent for 24 Months.

Detailed Rules furnished on application.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000.

Agencies in all important towns in India, Every kind of Banking business transacted and facilities given to customers.

S. N. Atull,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ °/° p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn,

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in**	**cases.**
White Rose	**150°**	„	„
Chester	**125°**	„	„
Devoe's	**125°**	„	„
Monkey	**125°**	„	„

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 16,000 BARRELS of the PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as under :—

1500 barrels per mensem from January to May 1913, and from October to December 1913.

1,000 barrels per mensem from June to September 1913.

Note.—Quantities are liable to be reduced in monsoon months, and exceeded in dry weather.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement Tendered for with a maximum of Rs.1,000, without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Store-keepr.

Parel, Bombay 6th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MAHOMEDANS will be held at the Town Hall on SUNDAY, the 10th November, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in connection with the war between the Turkish Government and the Balkans.

Non-Mahomedans sympathizing with the movement are cordially invited to attend.

THE EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LD., of LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL....................£1,000,000.
RESERVE...................£1,400,000.

WE have been APPOINTED the AGENTS of the above Corporation's Fire Insurance business for the Bombay Presidency. We can accept business at current rates.

Prospectuses on application to the Undersigned.

BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held at 3-15 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a resolution was passed declaring a DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) for the year ending 31st December 1911, payable on and after the 11th November 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 12th October 1912. Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent,
Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 15th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO;

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
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TO-MORROW
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	3,00,000

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the valuable landed properties at Navapada, near Bandra Station, advertised for sale TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th November, has been POSTPONED till further information.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, AMERICAN STRIPING COTTON, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomedaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596¾ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644-21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS RICKSHAWS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November 1912, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), on account of the makers a consignment of high class French made rickshaws, strong and well built suitable for hill stations and health resorts consisting of :—

3 rickshaws, well varnished, wooden body, bentwood mudguards, leather upholstered sun and water proof cloth hood and solid rubber-tyred.

1 rickshaw do. do. extra superior, light and strong; plated rims, spokes rest and axle rubber-tyred.

The rickshaws are on view.

Private offers will be considered before the sale.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1912, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account and risk of Mr. J. Hirose trading opposite P and. O. Docks, the goods bought on the 24th day of April, 1912, and subsequent days consisting of :—

Porcelain vases, flower holders, plates trays fine porcelain tea sets, coffee sets, cups and saucers, metal photoframes, inkstands ash, trays lacquered trays, screen and cabinets, cloisonne buckle broaches, vases and similar other useful and decoration articles.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1912, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

17 cases wines and spirits, cases colours, earthenware, glassware, and soap.

Fire-crackers, acid, stationery, cotton, and silk goods, provisions and stores, cigarettes, bags gum, Epsom salt, Farina sugar, raisins, casks nails, oil sweepings, China clay, empty gas cylinders, steel and iron bars and dead stock articles, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—Oct. 22, at Huntleys, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt John Harry Blunt, of a son.

DAVIDSON—Oct. 15, at Cateswell, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, the wife of Paul V. Davidson, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, of a son.

LYALL—Oct 18, at Hawkley, Liss, the wife of Capt. C Noel L. (late Royal Art) of a son.

PRITTIE—Oct. 14, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Prittie, wife of Capt. the Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

WILKIE—Oct. 20, at Bembridge, Knaphill, Surrey, the wife of Capt. A. B. Wilkie, Royal Sussex Regt. (still-born), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KNOX—CAMPBELL—Oct 15, at St. Mark's Church, Staplefield, George Stuart Knox, major Royal Eng., son of Major James Knox, late 1 th Regt., to Clara, daughter of Finlay Campbell, D L., of Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.

LEE—SAMWELL—Oct. 15, at St. James's Church Cheltenham, Robert Scott Daniel Lee, son of the late Sir T C. Lee of Park Gate, Cheltenham, and Lady Lee, Walworth House, Cheltenham, to Mabel Gertrude Samwell, daughter of the late Major Samwell, of the 4 nd (Black Watch).

PRENDERGAST—AITKEN—Oct. 27, at the Parish Church of Cleish, Arthur, second son of General Sir Harry Prendergast, G. C. B., V. C., R. E., to Margaret Theodore, only daughter of the late D. Percy Aitken, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Aitken, of Nivingston, Kinross.

DEATHS.

CRAIGIE—Oct. 21, in a London nursing home, Ernest John, elder son of the late Col. John Craigie, military secretary to the Indian Government, aged 89.

OLDFIELD—Oct. 16, at Cambridge, Major-Gen. R. Oldfield, colonel commandant Royal Art., aged 82.

PORTER—Oct. 21, at Roydon, Norfolk, Sibella Rose, widow of the late Capt Henry Porter, 60th Rifles.

WOOD—Oct. 20, at Scrips, Kelvedon, Essex, Col Sir John Page Wood, Bart., late the Border Regt., aged 52.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Zoroastrian Conference, Novelty Theatre, 11-30.
The Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Institute, 3.
B. V. A. Silver Jubilee Celebration : Cricket match B. V. A. vs. Colaba Garrison ; Concert in the Town Hall, 9-30.
Professor Henderson's Lecture, Wilson College, 6-30.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-day

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDEN.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Admission fee) :—

March	Pathan	C. Quinn
Valse	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	A. Rubens
Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Serenade	Szilietta	Von Blon
Lancers	The Merrymaker	Myddleton
Descriptive	A Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	The Sunshine Girl	A. Rubens.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Florentiner	Fucik
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Valse	Mon Reve	Waldteufel
Selection	La Gran Via	Valverde
Song	Eileen Alannah	Thomas
Intermezzo	On the Bosphorus	Lincke
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Galop	Lustige Bruder	Faust

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	El Abanico	L Javaloyes
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
aOp 2-4 A	Standchen	Czibulka
bPfe f-Lied	Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Selection	The Belle of New York	G Kerker
Valse	The Eternal	Leo Fall
Selection	The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Galop	John Peel	F Hunt

BAND AT THE MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	Manhatten Beach	Sousa
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Valse	La amour et la vie a Vienne	Komzak
Mazurka	Souvenir de St Moritz	[illegible]
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Serenade	La Paloma	Gradier

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Serenade	O Sole mio	Capua
Selection	The Shamrock	Myddleton
Characteristic Piece	Dans la Forge	Eilenberg
Fantasia	Happy days in Dixie	Bidgood.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE RAJAHS.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda left Bombay yesterday for his state. H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur left Bombay for Poona last evening.

ACCIDENT TO A DRIVER.—One Doongru Krishna aged 35 years, while driving his Cart No. 6981 at Angirwadi, slipped accidentally from his seat with the result that the wheel passed over his left arm causing a fracture. He has been detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

ZOROASTRIANS IN COUNCIL

Opening of the Annual Conference.

A FRANK SPEECH.

The first session of the third Zoroastrian Conference was held yesterday afternoon, Mr H. A. Wadia presiding. There was a large attendance of Parsis of both sexes and the speeches delivered were listened to with extreme attention.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said the Conference had the support of the leading members of the community, and there presence that day was a clear proof of the fact that the Conference was gaining in sympathy. The aims of the conference was to take practical measures for the social, religious and economic regeneration of the community and to attain that object it was thought necessary to cultivate public opinions.

It would not be denied that much was left to be done to improve the conditions of the community and many would agree with him when he said that if the community was to retain its position in trade, arts and industries, they had better, not sit quiet about it and it was time for them to put female education on a better and more scientific basis and to facilitate to the study of arts and industries. It was their duty to grapple with questions of poverty and wretchedness in the community on the one hand, and idleness and self-conceit on the other. Though they had such large funds of charity, the poverty of the community was on the increases, that was a most vital problem for them to deal. It also devolved upon them to expunge such of foreign sites and usages as were borrowed from sister communities and which were against the tenets of Zoroastrians.

They had always had great respect for those who, honestly differed from them, but those who, through spite and hostility opposed the Conference movement deserved to be looked down upon. 'There are none so blind as those who would not see'—was never more timely applied than now to those who opposed the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE SERVICES OF DASTUR DR. DHALA.

The President, Mr. H. A. Wadia, in opening his speech, made a reference to Dastur Dr. Dhala when he certainly have spoken to you with knowledge, with authority and with his equipments of constant study and thought to which I know I can lay no claim. His late tour in Guzerat has afforded ample evidence how worthily he would have responded to the call.

But Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot find fault with my friends if they thought that time was on Dastur Dr. Dhala's side more than on mine and if they were apprehensive that at my age they could not count upon me with certainty for one more year, when in his case they could count upon many more years of usefulness and service to our community. In this confident hope we all share and you will, I trust, allow me to take this occasion to congratulate—congratulated on the results of his recent tour. How closely Dr. Dhala's name was identified with the *Zoroastrian Conference* was well-known. They owe to him its conception entirely and its creation with the help of many devoted friends of our community.

Mr. Wadia was glad to believe that it was no longer necessary to repeat the assurances which their first President Shamsul-Ulma Sardar Dastur Kaikobad gave as to the aims and objects of the Zoroastrian Conference, or to defend it and protest against the unjust attacks and malicious untruths which their second President Sir Dinshaw Petit was called upon to expose, and did expose, with great ability and courage, last year. Let them be thankful for the change and accept it in such a spirit as would encourage other also no longer to misunderstand and misjudge us.

RELIGIOUS REFORM.

There was no great misunderstanding or objection, generally, to what are called social reform and educational reform. But there did exist grave misunderstanding and strong objection as regards Religious Reform. It was their duty, therefore, to make the position clear. Religious Reform did not mean any questioning of Zoroaster's teaching or the attempt to advocate a new gospel in place of their ancient Faith. They would be degenerate, indeed if they forgot its claims because of its pristine purity and its enobling influence and if they ceased to remember what the fathers of their community did.

They do not wish to keep Zoroastrianism a mere lable and a name but to make it an active and living force. They sought to bring its truth and benefits home to the heart and mind of all rich and poor, young and old, men and women, so that it may become a powerful influence for good at every stage of existence and in every walk of life.

He conferred he had been unable to bring himself to agree with those who asked to keep religious questions without the pale in the Conference.

There was another consideration which he pressed upon the attention of those friends who held aloof because they disliked or distrusted religious questions. How could they divorce social reform from religious reform? "Social reform is religious reform" he continued, in this sense that if social practices exist which are degrading and detrimental and which our reason and conscience alike condemn, and if those practices are the natural outcome of what are called religious beliefs, unless those beliefs are shaken, the social practices cannot be wholly eradicated. These religious beliefs are not in accordance with the religion of Zoroaster—they are based on interpretations made in later days under alien influence.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the question of the priesthood. Their priests, he said, had become the laughing stock of their community. They had been the victims of vulgar wit and vile inventions. No doubt their position was deplorable. But that position was their (Zoroastrians) shame; for they were responsible for it. The community had made the priesthood what it was and it was the community alone as a whole which can and should remedy the scandal that exists.

After stating that there was no priestly endowment, the speaker proceeded :—

"The priestly class is not incapable. It is not poor in talent and character. From its ranks have risen some famous men of whom the community and the whole country are proud. The greatest living Parsi—Dadabhoy Naoroji—is an athornan. The greatest among India's recent benefactors Jamshedji Tata was also an athornan. The foremost citizens in the whole Presidency—Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta—is again an athornan. The sons and descendants of priests fill some of the highest offices of State. They have become Magistrates and Judges, Karbharis and Dewans and Members of Council. You see them distinguished in the legal and in the medical professions. You find them in the front among Engineers, among Professors and School masters, among merchants and brokers. In the cricket field it has given us our Pavri and our Kangas. The best of them have forsaken their fathers' calling because it is too poorly endowed and remunerated and too much abused and despised.

If they recognized these facts fully and truly, as they ought to do, they point to the real remedy that lie at hands. "Make the calling better paid he, said, and better respected and the best of them will return to it and give you great priests, great scholars, great Dasturs." What they wanted in their priesthood was culture and character, self-dependence and self-respect and courage and lofty purpose. He claimed that question which the Zoroastrian Conference ought to place before itself as the first and greatest of all the questions which must engage its deliberation, endeavour and devotion.

PARSI CHARITIES.

The streams of Parsi charity that flow every day and become at the end of the year a remarkable sum always reminded the speaker of the streams that run down the Ghauts during the rains and help to make a wide river at the bottom. He wished the comparison did go no further; but he could not help fearing that the streams of their charity were not unlike the river waters at the foot of the Ghauts in going to waste or in causing mischief through failure of organised efforts to divert them into the most fruitful channels. Their charities had been the pride and glory of the race.

He fully and frankly admitted that distress and poverty existed in the community to a great extent and said that no one can sit at the Panchayat Board or deal with the late Mr. Naoroji Wadia's Charity Fund without being confronted, week after week, with many cases of real distress. But that very experience created a growing distrust whether by the side of genuine distress there was not growing up a species of depravity under the garb of distress which their promiscuous charities are instrumental in promoting.

The speaker then gave as examples how charities are abused—some instances from his own knowledge. The Conference then adjourned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-morrow (Sunday) night's change of programme will include a particularly striking film, entitled "A woman's ambition", a drama in which a powerful plot is brought out with masterful finesse; and an elopement in a motor-car is the means by which some beautiful scenery in and about Genoa in Switzerland, is presented to the audience. The cast is strong, clever actors making difficult roles alive with interest and feeling, while their skilful treatment of the parts they play emphasises the harshness of life under certain circumstances, without brutalising it.

The plot is well sustained and keeps the interest of the audience throughout—quite one of the best films so far exhibited.

In "Love knows no Bar" will be found much amusement and laughter-provoking incidents, in the stratagems adopted by a couple to elude their lawful guardians, who are altogether too obtrusive in the methods they adopt of circumventing the best laid plots and plans fixed up by their charges; but steadfastness prevails at last.

"Wide-brimmed Hats are fashionable" needs no discriptive matter to introduce the subject, which, with the "Animated Gazette", completes an excellent entertainment, assisted by the Neapolitan Troubadours, who continue to please.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The Divali Week has passed off very successfully so far, and the new programme commencing from to-day is expected to bring good business. One of the popular Lieut. Rose series of films has been secured as the star attraction. It is a stirring story of adventure on land and sea featuring Lieut. Rose in one of his daring exploits. This dashing character has acquired almost a world-wide reputation and is fast winning his way into the hearts of the Bombay public. There is no doubt the audience will have some thrilling moments in watching this picture which deals with the hair-breadth escapes of the brave Lieut. and his Bluejackets in search of a hidden treasure.

The coloured picture this week is "The Golden Tulips," a cleverly acted, charming fairy-story. The comics are also well-selected and the audience may be quite sure of passing a very pleasant hour.

MISS MARIE HALL.

It is now announced that Miss Marie Hall, the eminent violinist and party are due to arrive at Bombay on December 27th, per s.s. Macedonia.

Mr. C. Brooke Alder wrote recently in an appreciative article of her powers says the following :—

Just now and then there comes into the life of everybody an experience so soul-stirring that to describe it adequately, language is taxed to the utmost, speech itself even becoming at times impossible—as Shakespeare knew and voiced so well—"I were but little happy if I could say how much," "Silence is the perfectest herald of joy." It is such an experience that marks with radiant lettering the record of an ordinary life, rendering it henceforth the more felicitous. Into this glowing category must necessarily fall the first audition of Marie Hall, for nothing in the way of artistic excellence in any branch of Music, has thus gratified the listening world since just a century ago, when Paganini set for all time the standard. To hear Marie Hall is to gain admittance into realms of enjoyment hitherto only vaguely conjectured; it is also to recognise that of such prodigious talent, Paganini is the only possible prototype.

The slight girl swaying in sympathy with wonderful strains of melody, her dark eyes gazing into limitless distance, her whole being conscious only of the message she is charged to deliver, seems to commune with the Spirit of her great Exemplar, and as her bow caresses the strings, to draw from the violin the very echo of his inimitable tone. Happy chance indeed that caused that lovely instrument, made by Stradavarius, to pass from a Royal collection into her keeping, that such magician's hands should free it from the spell of silence!

Listening to its entrancing mellowness one can almost fancy that the instrument must be responding identically now to Marie Hall as it did a century ago to Paganini. Its sweetness touches all hearts now as it did then; and anon, when demand is made upon its passion, its thrill is irresistible.

The wide world has felt its spell, for with its present owner it has travelled comprehensively in the two hemispheres. The tour from which it has recently returned, measures over thirty-five thousand miles, and it has been, like all its less arduous predecessors, a veritable triumphant progress for the girl genius; for each fresh audience has instantly recognised in her those transcendant gifts by means of which she has claimed and universally been accorded the topmost pinnacle of artistic achievement. Wherever she has played—whether in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, Bohemia, America, Canada, Honolulu, Tasmania, New Zealand or Australia—the same frantic contest for high priced admittance, the same frenzy of applause, the same wealth of costly floral tributes, the same crowds of enthusiastic admirers—every one, from the highest in the land, contributing some item of homage to the marvellous player.

BOMBAY MUSICIAN'S SUCCESS.

Signor Scrinzi, on whom the Trinity College of Music, London, has lately conferred the rare distinction of Fellowship, has now scored a striking success in Paris as a composer. This is what the most important musical paper "The Courrier Musical" of Paris, says:—"M. Berthelher, the eminent professor of violin at the Conservatoire, has just given a warmly appreciated performance. It was that of Scrinzi's delicious Sonata for piano and violin, of which we have already reviewed the remarkable qualities. This clear, elegant, clever and very melodious work, solidly constructed in the traditional form, has earned for its author the approval of the most fastidious connoisseurs. Scrinzi's Sonata will, this winter, be added to the repertoire of all violinists, lovers of their art, and anxious to please their audiences."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Nov. 8	m	10 22	27 8	m 4 22	18 3
		11 14 a	29 6	4 28 a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 8 (Friday)	„ 6h 42m	„ 6h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h 7·6m. a.m; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34·8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 33·1m. a.m. Full Moon, 24th 9h. 42·2m. p.m.

The headquarters of the Royal West Kent Regiment arrived at Peshawar from Cherat on Thursday, having been preceded the previous day by the wing of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Cherat has been closed for the season this year much earlier than usual. Up till last year the troops remained till the middle of November. Last year on account of the exceptional healthiness of the season they came down early and the experiment has been repeated this year. This year is not nearly so healthy as last year and the sandflies are still quite active.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Eyre in E flat, Hymns—247, 242, 322, 202 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—281, 215, 477, 27. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Acting Archdeacon, and Rev. J.B. Glass. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 pm., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi ; and Rev Luxmon Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, (S. P. G.) Foras Road:—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, Hindustani. Rev. J. Martin 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu) 10 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (ulternately) (Tamil) 5 p. m. Evensong Urdu) Tamil.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no Service at this Church until further notice.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks Preacher—Rev C A J Nibbs River Chaplain Calcutta. 11 a. m. Holy Communion 7 p. m., Evensong and Address.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a. m. Matins and Litany—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion-Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or matins ulternately 5 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days. Mass at 7 a.m

St. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar : Rev. M. X Gomes.—6-30 a. m. and 8-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. Sunday services 6-30 a. m. and 7 a. m., week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass ; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron 9-30 a.m. Morning Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 95, Hymns : 88, 237, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher the Rev. J. Mackenzie, M. A.

Amroli Presbyterian Church Girgaum Back Road, 8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English,) Preacher Rev. R. Macomish 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi) ; Preacher : Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clar Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 a. m., Sunday School; 9 30 a. m., Morning Service 6 30 p. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. J. F Edwards; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—a10 a.m Morning Service, Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards a6-30 p. m. Evening Service, Preacher Rev. R.O. Jenkins. 5 p. m. Sunday School. aHarvest Festival.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. M. A. 11 a. m. Morning Service; Preacher Rev. A. N. Warner 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School; with adult Bible Class. Pleasant Sunday Evening open to all from 9 to 10 p. m.

THIEF OF COPPER PIECES.

Befofore the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A H. S. Aston, Inspector Newby charged a Hindu named Daya Jutha with the theft of copper pieces from a shed at Prince's-dock. The articles were indentified by Mr. Manuel Samwell, the shed manager. The accused admitted his having committed the theft.

His excuse being that he was starving when he did so. He had two previous convictions against him. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

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SEVERAL MONTHS LATER Mr. Storey said he was still keeping in excellent health.

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BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen arrived at St. Pancras on Oct. 21, at a quarter to one o'clock from Sandringham, and drove to Buckingham Palace. Large crowds assembled outside the station and the Palace to welcome their Majesties. The King held a Privy Council in the afternoon, and at a quarter to six drove to Paddington and left for Chilton on a visit to the Hon. John Ward. His Majesty will return to London on Oct. 26, and will remain at Buckingham Palace until the following Tuesday, when he will go to Newmarket. When the King reached Hungerford Station on Oct. 21, the chief constable presented him with a red rose to commemorate the fact that the town was formerly part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The town was illuminated. The townspeople sent a dish of six trout to Chilton for his Majesty's dinner.

The committee of the Peace Society have decided to offer a marble bust of King Edward to the Peace Palace at the Hague. The bust is of white marble, by Mr. A. Bruce Joy, and the cost will be about £300. The committee wish to give the public an opportunity of contributing to the cost. Any surplus will be appropriated to the special fund for the centenary celebration of the society.

In the House of Commons on Oct. 18 the subject of the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland, was discussed, Mr. Chaplin calling attention more especially to the order of the Board of Agriculture of Oct. 4, for the admission of Irish store cattle into this country. Mr. T. W. Russell, representing the Irish Department, and Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, declared that the Government were fully alive to the need of protecting the flocks and herds on the one hand and of doing nothing to cause unnecessary loss to breeders and dealers in general on the other. The subject was still being considered when at five o'clock the debate stood adjourned.

In the House of Lords on Oct. 21, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act. It was read a first time.

In spite of the opposition of the Home Secretary, an amendment of the constitution of the Board of Control proposed in the Mental Deficiency Bill as the central authority for the care of the feeble-minded was on Oct. 22, carried in Committee by a large majority.

Dr. Clark, who, it is reported, is to contest Caithness as a Labour candidate at the next election, was invited to stand not by the Labour Party, but by the Scottish Land League, of which he is president. It is understood that Dr. Clark has not arrived at any decision on the matter, but that if he does stand at the next election, it will probably be as an independent candidate.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hitchin on Oct. 22, said that it was wrong to compel a people to contribute to their own insurance whether they liked it or not, and he earnestly trusted that if the Unionist Party were restored to power in the near future they would remove the compulsory character from the Insurance Act.

Mr. Lloyd George announced on Oct. 23, the terms of the Government's new offer to the doctors for payment for work under the Insurance Act. The concessions are estimated to cost an additional £1,650,000 a year. The total capitation fee proposed is 9s.—7s. (including extras and tuberculosis) for the doctors; 1s. 6d. for drugs; and 6d. for extra drugs where necessary, and otherwise as an addition to the doctors' fee.

Mr. Long, M.P., arrived at Liverpool, on Oct. 18, from Canada. He stated that at Toronto, he addressed a great mass meeting to protest against Home Rule for Ireland. A certain number of people in Canada, desired to know why local self-government should not act as well in Great Britain as it did in Canada.

He pointed out that the present Bill not only gave the right to Ireland to govern her own affairs, but also to interfere in the affairs of England and Scotland and Wales. Canadian people considered that there was no justification for a Bill of that kind as it meant separation.

He saw many strong Home Rulers, but not one of them attempted to defend the present Bill. They all agreed that it was an absurd proposal, and advocated devolution.

Lord Selborne, addressing a mass meeting of Unionists at Halstead, Essex, on October 18, dealt at length with the question of land policy. What he asked, was the real reason for the postponement of Mr. Lloyd George's much advertised meeting at Swindon, where he was to have opened the land campaign? The excuse that the trouble in the Near East was the reason was a paltry fib. There was no man in the country whose motives were more mixed than those of Mr. Lloyd George. He was very anxious to do good to the labourer, but he was very much pleased if at the same time he could do harm to his political opponents, and he thought that out of that question he could get some thing which would enable him at the same time to gratify all his instincts. When he spoke he would make the most outrageous speeches and indulge in a great deal of emotional slush without any regard to accuracy or justice. He deliberates object would be to stir up all his political opponents to such a state of anger that they would not consider dispassionately the proposals of the Government. When those proposals were brought in they would be of a very different kind from what Mr. Lloyd George would lead them to expect. Unionists, and especially those connected with the land, must not fall into the trap which Mr. Lloyd George meant to set for them.

The Government will appoint a Select Committee "to inquire whether any responsibility rests upon the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company in respect of the atrocities in the Putumayo district, and whether any changes in the law are desirable to prevent the machinery of the Companies Acts being used in connection with similar practices in foreign countries."

On Oct. 23, at a meeting of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation at Guildhall, at which Mr. J. W. Domoney presided, tenders for the work of reconstructing Southwark Bridge and altering the gradients were opened and considered. Ultimately the tender of Sir William Arrol and Co., Limited, engineers and contractors, Victoria Street, was accepted. The amount of the tender was not communicated to the Press. The Comptroller was directed to draw up the necessary agreements, and the work will be begun as soon as possible. A temporary bridge will be constructed.

The first snowfall of the season took place in the Lake District early on Oct. 21. Skiddaw, Scafell, and other mountains being covered half-way down their slopes. Sharp frost was also experienced, and later in the day heavy rain fell, the rivers being bank high. There was snow in the Wicklow Mountains and in North Wales. Snow fell heavily in North Derbyshire, and the temperature dropped the close on freezing point. In three hours the snowfall measured three inches, and at eight o'clock it was still falling fast. Farmers have now abandoned all hope of gathering the wheat and corn that remain in the fields.

A new claimant, the "Standard" says, has come forward to the earldom of Newburgh, and to the great Eyre estates in Derbyshire, in the person of Mr. Wynford Brierley, of New Malden, Surrey. The present Earl of Newburgh is Prince Marquis Bandini, Lord of Varano in the Roman States, Duke of Mondragone, and Count of Carinola in the late Kingdom of Naples, and the title came to him through the Princess Giustiniani, who was found by the House of Lords in 1858, to be the rightful Countess of Newburgh. The Eyre estates are said to be worth £6 000,000

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the industrial population of Scotland, rural and urban (with special reference in the rural districts to the housing of miners and agricultural labourers), and to report what legislative or administrative action is in their opinion desirable to remedy existing defects. The Commission is to consist of the following persons:—Sir Henry Ballantyne (chairman), the Right Hon. Lord Lovat, K. C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O., Sir William Younger, Bart., Mr W. F. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Barbour, Mr. Charles Carlow, Mr. J F Duncan, Mr. David Gilmour, Mr. J. Milne Henderson, Mr. W. Leslie MacKenzie, M D., Mr. J Middleton, and Mrs. George Kerr.

The Corporation of Edinburgh and the North British Railway Company have arranged a scheme of city improvement which will involve the abolition of what is known locally as the Union Canal Basin. The company are to ask for parliamentary power to close the Union Canal north of the Fountainbridge crossing, and to fill up the basins at Port Hopetoun and Port Hamilton, allowing the canal to terminate near Lower Gilmour Place. The Corporation, on their part, are to form a new road and to widen an existing street, receiving from the railway company the land necessary for these purposes. The Corporation are also to pay the railway company £20,000, and, subject to certain conditions regarding new streets, an additional £5,000, while the railway company are to carry the canal terminus further south than was originally proposed—if there are no unsurmountable engineering difficulties. The scheme will enable the Corporation to remove the drawbridges across the Canal Basin and to make a large number of street improvements.

There was another display of political intolerance at Limerick on Oct. 21. The Theatre Royal was let for an anti-Home Rule meeting on Oct. 10, and there were rumours since then that resentment would be shown towards the proprietors when the theatre was re-opened. When the theatre doors were thrown open on Oct. 21 about 2,000 people had assembled outside. They booed and cheered with the result that few persons ventured to pass through the crowd to see the cinematograph show that was being given. There were only half a dozen police on duty, but they had no difficulty in dealing with the crowd. There was no attempt at violence.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Duke of Connaught on his way home from the West spoke on Monday at a luncheon of the Canadian Club, Toronto, attended by 400 members. He made one of his longest and frankest speeches since coming to Canada. He expressed profound satisfaction that in the West he found absolutely no movement for secession nor any lack of readiness to co-operate for all high national purposes with the older provinces. He expressed gratification over the degree in which all classes in the West had moulded into a healthy Canadian Citizenship, and particularly emphasized the devotion of the West to education.

Major G. W. Stephens announces that he has sent his resignation as Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Board to the Canadian Minister of Marine, to take effect at the end of the year. Our Toronto Correspondent says that there has been much friction over the constitution of the Board ever since the Borden Government came into office, and that the quarel amongst local politicians over patronage is assumed to be responsible for the resignation.

MALTA.

Last week was occupied with the elections to the Council of Government. The "Abstentionist" Party, that is, those who consider that the present Constitution is, unworthy of the people's representatives, have been elected. Immediately after the election the members tendered their resignations.

The Council of Government consists of ten official members and eight elected members, in addition to the President and Vice-President. A reference to the lists current before the election shows that of the eight electoral districts which should return a member seven were vacant. This is a form of protest by the "literati" against the existing form of government. So, too, the "literati have opposed the introduction of Maltese into the Courts, where Italian language of polite education in the island is used.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The celebration of Trafalgar Day at Cape Town was notable for a speech by Sir Frederic de Waal, Administrator of the Cape Province, who presided at the Navy League meeting. Sir Frederic's position is non-political, and naturally, therefore, he was unable to say anything of the Union Government's intentions respecting the Navy, but his former party connexions and his private association render his presence at such a function significant. The main point of his speech on Monday night was that South Africa could not be isolated from political world movements, and that recognition of South African naval obligations was therefore as prudent as it was natural in races both of whom had naval heroes among their progenitors.

Our Cape Town Correspondent notes a presentation at Bloemfontein of a Union Jack by the children of Warrawee, Sydney, to the children of the Brebner School, as one of the picturesque incidents in the South African celebration of Trafalgar Day. Mrs. Botha, in some remarks, strongly approved of the interchange of correspondence between children of different parts of the Empire, and asked, "What better emblem of love and union of hearts could their be than in one flag flying over the school at Warrawee and this school?"

FOREIGN DENMARK.

The Prime Minister on Wednesday introduced in the Folkething the Government's Constitutional Reform Bill. Women are accorded the right to vote and may be elected to the Folkething. The minimum age of voters is fixed at 25, instead of 30 as hitherto.

GERMANY.

Heavy sentences were passed at Leipzig last Saturday for espionage and attempted espionage at Metz. A man named Banchelin, who was formerly in charge of the pigeon post at Metz, was sentenced eight year's penal servitude, and a mason named Thibaut to six years' servitude. They were found to have been in constant communication with the French Intelligence Department and to have betrayed a large amount of information about the fortifications. A clerk in the fortifications, named Berger, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for having stolen a number of plans which he intended to send to France.

Riots occurred in the meat markets on Wednesday owing to the refusal of the butchers to sell Russian meat imported by the municipality according to the new regulations facilitating the importation of foreign meat under certain conditions. Crowds of angry women stormed the stalls and flung the meat on sale to the ground or looted it. In the Wedding Market, in the north of Berlin, after hundreds of women had been turned out with difficulty by the police, a number of butchers' shops in the neighbouring streets were looted.

ITALY.

From all accounts, the news of the Treaty of Peace was received with a good deal more enthusiasm in Tripolitan than in Italy, the Arabs who had already submitted to Italian arms indulging in every fantastic demonstration of joy. The Turkish troops are preparing to leave the country as soon as possible, and preparations for their departure are being made with the best will on either side. The three Italian delegates at Ouchy have been rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

Count and Countess Berchold have paid a visit to Rome. King Victor Emmanuel bestowed on the Count the Collar of the Annunziate Order. No "communique has been made as to the results of the visit.

PORTUGAL.

The inhabitants of Coruche have revolted and attached the quarters of the Republican Guard, destroying part of the building. The Guard defended themselves by firing repeated volleys. One person was killed and several others were seriously wounded. Reinforcements were immediately sent from Santarem, and the revolt was quelled. Arrests have been made.

RUSSIA.

The Duma last week discussed the Budget for 1913. The ordinary revenue, estimated at 3,169,142-828 roubles, exceeds the ordinary expenditure by 181,358,623 roubles. The extraordinary revenue is estimated at ten million roubles, and the extraordinary expenditure at 220,622,756 roubles to cover which loans amounting to 29,264,123 roubles are contemplated.

The longest screws in the world have recently been turned out of a Pennsylvania engineering works. The castings are screws used in a machine for pressing oil from fish. Each screw is 19ft. 4in. long, and the thread up-on it is 29 1-2 ins. wide at the large end and 20 ins. at the small end. The sharp on which the thread is formed has a 6-in. core running through its entire length. The total weight of the casting is 5901bs.

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

A Movement for Compromise in Dublin.

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE.

I, (the "Times" Dublin correspondent writing on October 20th) was able to inform you on October 4, that a number of gentlemen had just met privately in Dublin with the object of so amending the Home Rule Bill as to make it generally acceptable to Irish public opinion. As the result of that meeting, at which Lord Dunraven presided a statement has been adopted and is issued this evening to the Press.

A committee has been formed for dealing with the details of this movement. It consists of Sir W. Hutcheson Poe chairman, Sir Anthony Weldon, Mr. Gaisford St. Lawrence, Captain Loftus, and Mr. Alec Wilson, of Belfast.

To the statement, which was adopted at the Dublin meeting, 24 names are appended. Many of them carry weight in Ireland and the statement is assured of a respectful hearing. It will have the sympathy and approval of many moderate Nationalists, the great majority of whom, however, will not care to give expression to their views. A good many Unionists, especially in the South, will sympathize with the spirit of the statement, but most of them are likely to regard it as unpractical for two reasons. In the first place, it appeals for conference and compromise at a moment when the Government has made the former impossible and Mr. Redmond will not tolerate the latter. In the next place, the seventh and final clause in the statement begs the real question at issue. Irish Unionist hostility to Home Rule is based on the conviction that under it Protestants would be exposed to civil and religious disabilities. The statement is as follows:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

We, the undersigned, holding various political opinions, being satisfied that in the interests of the United Kingdom and the Empire, no less than those of Ireland, the settlement of the question of Irish Government should be lifted above the sphere of party politics, desire to submit the following observations:—

(1) The best way of disentangling the question from party politics is in our opinion by a conference representative of all views and interests concerned and, although for the moment conditions seem unfavourable, we venture to hope that such a solution may yet be found practicable.

(2) We are confident that the Government of Ireland Bill, if passed into law in its present form, would not, for many reasons, afford an acceptable and premanent settlement.

(3) Among such reasons we desire more especially to mention—(a) that the finance is faulty and that the clauses, as they now stand, would gravely impede the material and moral progress of the country; (b) that the proposals for the election of an Irish Parliament are unsatisfactory and that the method of election precludes minorities from due representation. In our opinion the full representation of minorities is the keystone to the fabric of settled government in Ireland in the future

(4) As by universal consent the completion of land purchase is an indispensable condition for the establishment of Irish rural society on a sound and solid basis, we urge that any Bill dealing with the Government of Ireland should contain provisions for the completion of land purchase by the Imperial Parliament on the lines and in the spirit of the Act of 1903.

(5) Agreement on the above principal points would, we are convinced, go far to meet and remove legitimate fears and objections. Should difficulties arise in regard to them or other matters we earnestly trust that they may be dealt with by way of conference, and to that end we should be prepared to use our best endeavours.

(6) We all deeply deplore the distortion and embitterment of the whole question by a revival of sectarian prejudices and animosities, which happily had almost, if not completely, disappeared.

(7) We desire, moreover, to dissociate ourselves from the fears expressed in Ulster and elsewhere that under any system of Irish government Protestants would be exposed to religious and civil disabilities. We unhesitatingly record our convictions that whatever results the settlement of this question has in store for us religious intolerance or civil oppression need not be feared.

The following names are appended to the statement:—H. Grattan-Bellew, D. L., County Galway, Carrick, County Kilkenny, A. Loftus Cliffe, D.L., County Waxford, Elias Corbally, County Dublin, Hyacinth D'Arcy, D.L., County Galway, Gerald, Dease, D.L., Westmeath, Dunraven, H.M.L., County Limerick, Nugent, Everard, H.M.L., Meath, Fingall Meath, Gormanston, County Dublin, Dayrell Hammond, Colonel, Meath, E.A., Hanley, County Wicklow, T. Gaisford St. Lawrence, County Dublin, John E. B. Loftus, Captain, County Kilkenny, J. F. McDermott, D L., County Galway, George Mansfield D.L., County Kildare, Charles Moore, County Tipperary, Dermod O'Brien, P. R. H. A., County Limerick, Hutcheson Poe, C. B., D. L., Lieutenant-Colonel, Queen's County and Tyrone, Rossmore, H.M.L., County Monaghan, David Sherlock, D.L, King's County, George Taaffe, D. L., Louth, A. A. Weldon, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, County Kildare, Alec Wilson, County Down.

A STATEMENT BY SOME SUPPORTERS.

The following statement on the Home Rule Bill has been issued for publication:—

We the undersigned, who were unable to support Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills, are now convinced that some form of Home Rule is the only feasible method of removing the chronic trouble and standing danger to the Empire which arises from the anomalous relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

Prolonged experience has shown that the wasteful cumbrous, and practically irresponsible system of Irish government cannot be remedied so long as Irish administration is entangled in British party politics.

We believe that the present Home Rule Bill, though in the opinion of some of us important modifications are necessary, is an honest endeavour to grapple with the problem, and should be passed into law.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
JOSEPH HOCKING.
EDWARD JENKS.
TONMAN MOSLEY.
PIRRIE.
FREDERICK POLLOCK.
WEST RIDGEWAY.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 7th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 8th November:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
This day last year	nil	nil
Total......	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		86
Same date last year...............		88

The first example in Great Britain of prehistoric cave painting of the kind already familiar to palæontologists from the caves of Dordogne, in the South of France, the Pyrenees, and the peninsula of Spain, has recently been discovered on the walls of Bacon's Hole, near the Mumbles, in Wales, by Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas. The discovery cannot fail to arouse much interest among students of the Stone. Age should stimulate investigators to make a systematic search among the caves which the hunters of antiquity frequented. The polychrome representations of bisons, reindeer, mammoths, and other animals, both recent and extinct already known to us in the continental caves, reveal an artistic power which would not have discredited the ancient Greeks, and some of the caves in which they are found are veritable galleries of the Fine Arts.

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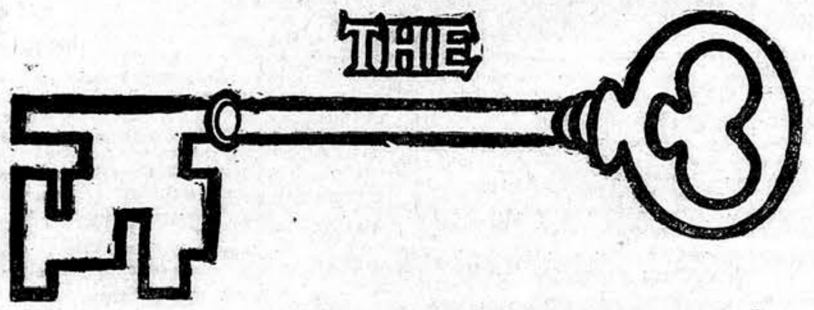

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SPORT AT HOME.

RUGBY.

Blundell's School Fifteen was beaten by Clifton Rugby Club by 16 points to 10 at Tiverton. It was an even game, Clifton scoring 2 goals, 1 try, and 1 penalty goal against 2 goals.

Oxford University opened their season on Oct. 19, by winning an open and interesting match against Old Merchant Taylors, on the Iffley Road ground, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Cambridge University beat Old Leysians, at Cambridge, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (25 points) to 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points).

Blackheath beat Bristol, at the Rectory Field, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The Harlequins beat the United Services, at Twickenham, by 2 goals, 1 goal from a mark, and 1 try (16 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The South Africans played the sixth game of their tour at Llanelly, and gained their sixth victory by defeating Llanelly by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

Rosslyn Park beat London Hospital, at Richmond, on Oct. 19, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points). London Scottish beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 0 Old Whitgiftians beat R. M. A. (Woolwich), at Croydon, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 6 tries (31 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points). London Welsh beat Ealing, at Wandsworth, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (34 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Blues beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Twickenham, by 7 goals and 1 try (38 points) to 0. United Services beat London Irish, at Portsmouth, by 8 goals and 5 tries (55 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Swansea beat Treorchy, at Swansea, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points to 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points). Devonport Albion beat Gloucester, at Devonport by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (17 points) to 0, Bath beat Abertillery, at Bath, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 1 try (3 points.) Cheltenham Old Edwardians at Cheltenham by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Pontypool beat Coventry at Pontypool, by 1 penalty goal and 3 tries (12 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Watsonians beat West of Scotland at Edinburgh by 4 goals and 5 tries (35 points) to 0. Northampton beat Mosley at Northampton by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Neath beat Cardiff at Neath by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Leicester beat Newport at Leicester, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Guy's Hospital beat U.C.S. Old Boys, at Honor Oak Park, by 3 goals and 6 tries (33 points) to 0.

In their first match of the season Cambridge University played a drawn game with Alleyn at Dulwich, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches on Oct. 19 in the League Championship competition were as follows:—Bradford City 3 goals Chelsea 0, Stamford Bridge; Sunderland 3, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Plumstead; Manchester United 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0 at Old Trafford; Middlesbrough 3, Notts County 1, at Nottingham; Sheffield United 4, Everton 1, at Sheffield; Bolton Wanderers 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Bolton; Liverpool 4 Blackburn Rovers 1, at Liverpool; Newcastle United 1, West Bromwich Albion 1, at Newcastle; Oldham Atheletic 2, Manchester City 1, at Oldham; Aston Villa 5, Derby County 1, at Birmingham.

Cumberland beat Northumberland in the County Championship at Gosforth, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 4 tries (12 points). The Midland Counties beat the Eastern Counties, at Moseley, on Oct. 23, by 7 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (51 points) to 0.

Cambridge University beat Guy's Hospital, at Honor Oak Park on Oct. 23, by 16 points to 10; and Oxford University beat London Hospital, at Oxford, by 25 points to 6.

The Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Winchmore Hill, on Oct. 23, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Oxford University won the opening match of the season in the Parks on Oct. 19 when they beat the Old Westminsters by 7 goals to 0.

The results of the matches on Oct. 19 in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Clapton Orient 2 goals Notts Forest 2, at Homerton; Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Fulham 1, at Wolverhampton; Bradford 0, Barnsley 0, at Bradford; Burnley 4. Huddersfield Town 0, at Burnley; Glossop 3, Bristol City 1, at Glossop; Preston North End 3, Leeds City 2, at Preston; Stockport County 1, Grimsby Town 1, at Stockport; Birmingham 2, Hull City 2, at Hull; Leicester Fosse 3, Bury 0, at Leicester; Lincoln City 1, Blackpool 0, at Lincoln.

The results of the matches on Oct. 19 in the Southern League competition were as follows:—Millwall 3 goals, Brentford 2, at New Cross; Reading 2, West Ham United 1, at Upton Park; Swindon 2, Northampton 1, at Swindon; Watford 1. Crystal Palace 1, at Watford; Portsmouth 2, Gillingham 1, at Portsmouth; Exeter City 1, Norwich City 0, at Exeter; Brighton and Hove Albion 5, Southampton 2, at Hove; Plymouth Argyle 3, Coventry City 2, at Coventry; Merthyr Town 2, Stoke 1, at Merthyr; Bristol Rovers 3, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Bristol. New Crusaders beat Civil Service in the Southern Amateur League competition, at Tidal Basin, on Oct. 19, by 2 goals to 0; Ealing beat Townley Park, at North Dulwich, by 3 goals to 0; London and Westminister Bank beat Oxford Amateurs, at Oxford, by 1 goal to 0; Casuals beat Ipswich Town, at Ipswich, by 4 goals to 0; Hampstead beat Eastbourne, at Eastbourne, by 2 goals to 1.

Oxford University defeated Oxford A. F. A. by 2 goals to 1 in the Parks at Oxford on Oct. 23.

RACING.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting was concluded on Oct. 18. The Middle Park Plate was won by Mr. C. B. Ismay's Chaganour; Mr. E. Hulton's ohogun was second, and Mr. W. Raphaels Louvois third. The Exning Handicap was won by Mr. Raphael's Biter Bit, a Mile Selling Plate by Mr. E. Hulton's Scion, and the Southfield Plate by Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Florentine.

The October Nursery Handicap at Alexandra Park was won on Oct. 19 by Mr. A. Barton's Journeyman and the Southgate Welter Handicap by Lord Carnavon's Sydmonton.

At Leicester on Oct. 21 the October Auction Nursery, Handicap was won by Mr. J. S. Austen's Panda; Lord Ellesmere's Temperatures was second and Lord Derby's Dame Alva third. The Atherstone Plate ended in a dead heat between Col. Story's Election and Mr. L. Brassey's St. Crispin; Mr. T. Cannon's Sir Oracle was third.

At Gatwick on Oct. 22 the Gatwick Stakes was won by Major E. Loder's Lance Chest, and Col. C. Lambton's Lancaster was second. The Crawter Nursery Handicap was won by Capt. F. Forester's Queen's Parade, and the Stayers' Handicap by Lord Derby's The Tult. On Oct 23rd the Survey Plate was won by Mr. A. James At Last; Mr. Russels Irishman was a second, and Mr. Liddiards Old Survey third. The County Nursey Handicap was won by Mr. Pulleys Cafe du Monde, the Mole Selling Plate by Mr. J. C, Harpers Oblizion, and the Charlwood Handicap by Mr. W. Wilson's Ask Papa.

TENNIS.

The Amateur Handicap was finished at Manchester on Oct. 18, when Mr. E. B. Noel beat Mr. E. M Baerlein in the final match by 3 sets to 1.

The Professional Handicap was continued at Prince's Club on Oct. 23. In the semi-final round, which was concluded, E. Johnson beat C. J. Feldon, and Peter Latham beat C. "Punch" Fairs. E. Johnson and Peter Latham will therefore meet in the final match to-day, Oct. 25.

LAWN TENNIS.

The London Covered Court Championships were continued at Queen's Club on Oct. 19. In the final match of the Gentlemen's Singles Mr. Mavrogordato beat Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Pockley and Mrs. Lambert won the final match of the Mixed Doubles. The championships were concluded on Oct. 21 at Queen's Club. In the final round of the Gentlemen's Open Doubles Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Mavrogordato beat Mr. S. N. Doust and "A. L. Bert." Miss Tulloch beat Mrs. O'Neill in the final round of the Ladies' Open singles.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ATTUR GHAUT ROAD.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Oct. 18, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Madras propose to abandon the Attur Ghaut Road, which cost upwards of £12,000, and serves several valuable plantations whose owners and labourers are thereby prejudiced.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has no information on this matter. It is open to persons who may feel themselves prejudiced by any action that the Madras Government may have taken to make representations to the local Government in the matter.

MARRIAGES IN JAPAN (VALIDITY) BILL.

Mr. Acland, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that after 1899, when Great Britain gave up extra-territorial rights in Japan, it became necessary that marriages solemnised in Japan, in ways known to the English law should be registered by the Japanese authorities. In twenty or thirty cases such registration had not taken place, and the Bill would remove any suggestion that those marriages solemnised before the treaty came into force were not legal. After debate the Bill was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A EURASIAN REGIMENT.

On Tuesday, Oct. 22, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has sanctioned the raising of a regiment of 500 men from the East Indian domiciled community.

Mr. H. Baker: The answer is in the negative.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Prime Minister whether he would take steps to inform himself of the opinions held in India as to the appointment of the hon. member for Leicester to the Public Services Commission and particularly of the criticisms upon that appointment contained in that section of the Indian Press representing more particularly the opinions of the Europeans in the public services in India.

Mr. Asquith: His Majesty's Government have a general knowledge of the character of the criticism to which the hon. member alludes, as of criticisms of a different kind directed against the appointment of some other members of the Royal Commission, but they do not consider that in any of the cases there is reason to submit for approval any modification in its composition.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India was consulted before the Government decided to withdraw from the Brussels Sugar Convention; and whether that Government approved such withdrawal.

Mr. H. Baker: No, sir. The Government of India was not an adherent to the Convention, and was not consulted as to the withdrawl of the United Kingdom.

THE CARE OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he can state the names, duties, and salaries of such persons as are employed at the expense of the Indian revenue for the purpose of affording assistance to Indian students and other Indians sojourning in this kingdom, in London, and elsewhere.

Mr. H. Baker: The names of the officers in question and their annual salaries are as follows:—Mr. Mallet, Secretary for Indian Students, £1,000, Mr. T. W. Arnold, educational adviser in London, £800; Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Mohamed Rahman, assistants to Mr. Arnold (the latter acting temporarily), £400 and £300 respectively. As regards the duties of these officers, the Secretary of State for India has nothing to add to the statement made by my hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India on July 30 last, and the reply given to my hon. friend on the 15th inst. The Secretary of State for India in Council has also authorised the payment of a fee of £100 a year to Mr. Campion, expert adviser on engineering questions, and of £50 to Sir Edward Candy, correspondent at Cambridge. Mr. Mallet and Mr. Arnold are provided with the necessary clerical assistance.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Replying to Mr. Morrell, Sir E. Grey said: During the recent visit of M. Sazonoff to this country the need of the Persian Government for securing an adequate loan was fully recognised. The matter is still under careful consideration. The question of a new financial adviser was not specifically raised, but it was recognised that if financiers made stipulations as to strong Treasury control a condition of lending money, the Persian Government would have to take them into consideration.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any official information showing that the hanging and butchery of Persians in Tabriz, were perpetrated by order of Shuja-ed-Dowleh, one of the ex-Shah's generals, because the victims took part in the revolution that led to the dethronement of the ex-Shah; whether he was aware that Shuja-ed-Dowleh was still nominally Assistant-Governor of Tabriz, and was kept in that position by pressure from the Russian Government; and would representations be made in the proper quarter that Shuja-ed-Dowleh should be brought to trial before a Persian tribunal.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first question is in the negative. The answer to the second question is that Shuja-ed-Dowleh is nominally Governor of Maraga, a place many miles away from Tabriz, and, although he has been temporarily acting as deputy to Sipahdar, who arrived at Tabriz on Sept. 1, there is, so far as I am aware, no foundation for assuming that he is kept in that position by pressure from the Russian Government. The answer to the last question is in the negative. If we undertook to do what the hon. member asks in the last part of his question, it would be an extension of our responsibilites that would be very undesirable. (Hear, hear.) As I am informed that some charge has been made that I am responsible for Shuja's proceedings, I should like to take the opportunity of stating that it is entirely untrue that I have taken any action in support of him or his appointment. An inquiry was made early in the year of the British Minister at Teheran, respecting Shuja's disposition towards the Persian Government, but it was not followed by any action on our part.

In reply to Mr. Morrell, Sir E. Grey said: There were 12,400 Russian troops in Persia in July last. Since then I have heard from his Majesty's Consul at Tabriz, who has reported that Russian troops had begun to withdraw and that about 2,300 had left Tabriz in the last two days. I have also heard that a Russian force is at present proceeding to the neighbourhood of the Turco-Persian frontier.

Mr. Morrell: May we assume that there is no truth in the statement that the Russian forces in Persia are being strengthened!

Sir E. Grey: As far as we are aware they have not been strengthened.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, Oct. 24. Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state what rifle is used by the Volunteers in India; whether it is out of date; and, if so, whether it is proposed to replace it by some more modern weapon.

Mr. H. Baker: The Volunteers in India are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle Mark I. This pattern has been superseded by the short Lee-Enfield rifle, and steps are now being taken to supply the more modern weapons.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CALCUTTA.

Sir. J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been decided regarding the future of the Imperial Secretariat, Belvedere, and other public buildings in Calcutta, for which there is no use in consequence of the Coronation concessions.

Mr H. Baker: No decision has yet been arrived at as to the future of the buildings to which the hon. member refers; but Belvedere, which belong to the Bengal Government, is being used temporarily for the Victoria Memorial collections.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the report of the committee appointed to advise on the site planning of the new Delhi will be published shortly; what steps will be taken to carry out the promise that the planning and designing of the public buildings of the new Delhi will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care; and what means are being taken to consult the best native Indian opinion and those practically experienced in Indian building as to the style and character of the proposed new buildings in Delhi.

Mr. H. Baker: The committee have not submitted any report that could be conveniently published. When their inquiries are completed and their final recommendations submitted, the Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to publication. No decision has yet been come to with regerd to the matters mentioned in the second and third parts of the question, but they are engaging the closest attention of the Government of India and of my noble friend the Secretary of State.

BRITISH TRADE AND PERSIAN ROADS.

Sir J. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if his attention had been called to the loss of British trade with Ispahan, owing to the closing of the southern roads; if he would state what force remained at Ispahan under British officers, and what purpose it was serving there; and if he was able to hold out any expectation that facilities for British trade would be restored in the near future.

Sir E. Grey: The answere to the first question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second is that there is the usual Counsular escort, consisting of one Indian officers and three non-commissioned officers and seventeen sowars at Ispahan for the protection of his Majesty's Consulate. The answer to the last is that the Governor-General of Shiraz is taking fresh measures, under the direction of a Swedish gendarmerie officer, to restore order, establish gendarmerie posts, and suppress the extortionate payment exacted from users of the road by brigands, along certain portions of the road between Shiraz and Bushire. I trust that these measures will lead to some improvement.

"REGEM HABEMUS."

Emperor William on Loyalty and Religion.

Berlin, Oct. 20.

The Emperor William on October 19, attended the consecration of the new Church of St. Michael at Hamburg, which has been built upon the ruins of the church which was destroyed by fire in 1906. His Majesty then travelled to Wilhelmshaven and was present at the unveiling of the Coligny memorial which has been erected in front of the headquarters of the North Sea station of the German navy.

Speaking of Admiral de Coligny as "his ancestor, the great Huguenot leader," the Emperor William made a remarkable speech to the effect that loyalty is dependent upon religious faith. He reminded his hearers how Coligny when challenged to surrender St. Quentin to the Spaniards threwback the challenge with the words "Regem habemus," and then successfully repulsed the Spanish attack. The Emperor continued:—

What shall be the significance of that for us hero in Wilhelmshaven? It means two things. In the first place, Coligny was a brave hero of war, as this incident shows. He kept the oath of loyalty sworn to his master and saved the town and fortress for him. He was a model of the manliness and courage of a warrior. But he was more than that. He was not only a hero of war; he was a hero of the faith. As leader of the Huguenots, who, even in those days, had much to suffer for their faith, Coligny until his last breath held fast his loyalty to his Heavenly King and when on St. Bartholomew's night of terror he, fell, struck by the murderere's steel, he won respect even from his persecutors for the brave way in which he brought his life to a close, a victim of his faith. On that night, which will ever remain a blot on Christianity. Coligny was a martyr just as, at a later time, his son-in-law, the great Orange leader, my ancestor, was true even unto death to the loyalty which all various are called upon to practise. Year after year I come here to Wilhelmshaven to keep before the eyes of the recruits the truth that loyalty to the King can flourish only on the soil where faith and the joyous exaltation of faith in the person of our Lord holds sway. We soldiers ("Kriegsleute") then my comrades of the navy, will take Coligny as an example Wherever we are, whatever our position or our age, temptation assails us. If in that hour we have the courage to do as Coligny did when he wrote "Regem habemus" we shall be able to stand. I hope then that this statue may give each of you who passes by, young and old, strength and vigour on his path through life and that each of you may be minded to remain loyal body and soul to his King, and may remember that he will be ready to do that only if he remains loyal to his Heavenly King.

His Majesty returned early this morning to be Neues Palais at Potsdam.

THE leading article is on The Improvement of Cotton in India, reports on which show what is being done to remedy the defect of short-staple cotton grown in India, and detailed descriptions are given of the results of examination in the Institute laboratories of improved cottons.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Boyd, Mr
Bond, Mrs
Bain, Miss D
Counsell, Miss L
Chapman, Mr P C
Chapman, Mr R C, Mrs J G, Miss R and Miss M
Cranshaw, Mr E A S and Mrs
Chapman, Miss A
Croft, Sir F
Evetts, (jr) Mr W
Greville, Capt B S A F and Mrs
Grundy, Miss
Hotham, Capt J C, Mrs and inft
Hoseason, Mrs, inft and ayah
Howlett, Rev R
Kingsford, Mr D H, Mrs and inft
Kauntze, Major C R and Mrs
Lemon, Mr R E
Lowsley, Mrs M M and Miss
Lennox, Mr J
Mathieson, Mr J
Mackay, Mr T J
McLeod, Miss F
Murray, Lt R G H
Mitchell, Miss A
Philpot Brookes, Mr W, Mrs and ayah
Rowat, Mr M
Roechling, Mrs G D
Sharp, Mr A R
Wickham, Miss C M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Aston, Mr A H S
Bally, Capt K
Beddy, Mr R L
Beazley, Lt W E
Boileau, Mr C
Black, Maj W C
Beresford, Mr E W
Churchill, Maj G R D
Clarke, Mr K
Channer, Capt B G
Crawford, Mr J G
Climo, Capt P H
Coates, Capt V
Clarke, Mr A J and Mrs
Chaplin, Mr A W G and Mrs
Church, Mr F H
Carnac, Mrs R
Carey, Capt I de B
Cruttenden, Mr C C
Durham, Mr E
Des Voeux, Lt S
Davies, Col F G H and Mrs
Deane, Lt H H R
Donald Smith, Mr W
Eyres, Mr
French, Mr J C
Field, Dr J W
Fairweather, Mr J C T and Mrs
Ford, Mr W H R
Freyvogel, Mr C
Findlay, Mr T
Fulton, Mr C J
Grundy, Miss E
Gayford, Miss G
Gible, Mr J
Garden, Maj A R
Hill, Capt C F J
Horwood, Rev V C
Hutchinson, Mrs W G
Horne, Brig-Genl H S and Mrs
Harvey, Mr T
Inglis, Mr
Johnston, Mrs H S
Joyner, C I E, Mr R B
John, Mr A U
Jacobsen, Mr T O
Jacobs, Mr N
Jeejeebhoy, Mr M
Lewis, Capt G B S
Marshall, Mr O
MacMullen, Maj K
McNeile, Maj H H
Manley, Lt J C M
Marshall, Mr L
Money, Mr G W R
Maxwell, Mrs H G
Moir, Mr W R G
Mahomed, Gool
Mellor, Mr R
May, Capt J P
Mance, Mr J C
Metcalfe, Mr H A F
Mercer, Mr J and Mrs
Mohring, Mr A E
Meikle John, Lt J F
Nuttall, Mr W M
Nicholas, Capt C P
Nicholas, Mrs
Nicholl, Mrs R E
Ormsby, Mrs
Palmer, Lt A C
Parker, Maj G M G
Palmer, Capt C E, Mrs
Pratt, Capt H E R, Mrs
Pulvermann, Mr A W
Radcliffe, Mr C
Raikes, Mr E B and Mrs
Richardson, Mr G
Ramsden, Mr E
Rycroft, Mr P J
Rodwell, Mr E H
Slingsby, Lt A M
Sharp, Mr A R and Mrs
Shute, Mr C A
Spencer, Mr F C
Stokes, Capt C V
Saunders, Mrs A L
Schule, Mrs H R, infant and nurse.
Sheepshanks, Lt R H
Thompson, Mr J P
Tarbutt, Mrs F J
Tipper, Mr G H
Traylen, Mr G D
Valentine, Mr P
Vincent, Mr W A
Wardell, Capt G and Mrs
Wynter, Maj C P
Woodham, Capt J F
Wiffen, Mr C E
Whyte, Mr A
Ward, Miss E A
Waller, Col F C L and Mrs
Wild, Mr C E
Warren, Miss M J
Weston, Mr R J
Yeld, Mr R K
Young, Lt B N

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dovey, Mr A G
Priestley, Mr W
Sheepshanks, Mr R
Tewtas, Col J
Wyness, Mr J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Barnes, Mr J H
Crofts, Mr S W F
Davies, Mr H and Mrs
Guise, Mr J D, Mrs and inft

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bulteel, Capt C E and Mrs
Craik, Miss M B

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Gordon, Mrs L
Gilbert, Mr R
Lewis, Lt-Col H E
MacKean, Lt R A
Montgomery, Mr H
Price, Maj C U
Raisford Hannay, Mr R
Sheer, Maj J C and Mrs
Sher, Miss E
Witson, Mr J G

DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Salsette," Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sail to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abdul Wahab, Mr
Allen, Mr W T
Anley, Mrs F G and nurse
Axford, Mr Wm
Bagshawe, Major F W
Batten, Mr and Mrs L
Birch, Mr C V
Burnaby, Miss H
Campbell, Mr A S
Cowan, Mr A L
Feuring, Mr J H
Forbes, Mr A E B
Ford, Mr W J
Forester, Capt W
Gourment, The Hon Mr C E
Graham, Miss C J
Guthrie-Smith, Mrs and Miss
Hadwen, Mr J W
Harcharan Singh, Mr
Henniker, Mrs
Hoop, Mr Sydney
Howell, Maj E A R
Mackenzie, Mrs G H L and child
Mahomed, Mr N
Mansford, Miss S
Mead, Mrs H R
Milligan, Mr H S
Munro, Miss K E
Piffard, two Misses
Powell, Mr J H
Ramsay, Mr
Rawlins, Mr A E
Rees, Capt J G
Robinson, Lt-Col W H B
Smallwood, Mrs F E
Strack, Mrs
Stratton, Lt-Col C, CIE
Stratton, Miss
Taylor, Capt J
Thomson, Mr G L
Thurlow, Miss Hilda
Tucker, The Hon'ble Mr A L P and Mrs
Vansomeren, Mr L
Wagner, Mr
Watson, Mr H J
Whitehead, Mr J

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen A H Gordon, C B, D M O, India
Lieut-Col D H Graves, I M S
Lieut-Col R G Jones, I A
Lieut-Col A H Bolton, 113 Inf
Major J R B G Carter, I A
Capt F R Connor, I M S
Lieut L S Wadeson, R I M
Mr H B Baine
Mr W P Housden
Mr J S H Ellis
Mr E J Harrison
Mr G S Cutts
Mr S M Robinson
Mr S C Tomkins
Mr L Stuart
Mr H R Roe
Mr J G Steel
Rev K G Foster
Rev H Naish

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C A Johnston, I M S, 5 days
Lieut-Col C H Clay, 8 G R, 3 mo M C
Major E Kirkpatrick, 59 Rifles, 4 mo M C
Major W G Lillingston, 29 Lrs, to March 1, 1913.
Major J C Coldstream, I A, 1 mo 19 days
Capt W B White, 39 C I H to Jan 15, 1913
Capt H J Cotton, 99 Deccan Inf, to Nov 29, 1912
Lieut J A Pottinger, 30 Punj, to March 10, 1913
Lieut R H Sheepshanks, 12 Cav, 3 weeks on M C
Lieut H F Story, 35 Sikhs, 4 mo
Lieut R B Moss-Blundell, 27 Lt Cav, to Nov 23, 1913
Second Lieut L L Mac-Lean, 48 Prs. 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss M E Tippets, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Mr P Claxton, 1 mo 29 days
Mr W S Etheridge, 6 mo M C
Mr H R Bardswell, I C S, 6 mo M C
Mr H C Maitland, I C S, 2 days M C
Mr C H Moseley, 1 year
Mr T J Strangman, up to Nov 30, 1912
Mr T H Kingdon, 2 mo M C
Mr J T Chamberlain, I C S, 8 mo 16 days
Mr W W Powell, 1 day
Mr G E Soames, 2 mo M C
Rev R W Campbell, 4 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W D Hirst
Rev R W Campbell
Mr A Davies
Mr H C Maitland, I C S

MAKING COW'S MILK LIKE HUMAN MILK.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

An Easy Method for every Nursery.

Why, mothers constantly ask, does a baby fed on diluted cow's, goat's or buffalo's milk suffer from indigestion, vomiting or diarrhœa, and fail to thrive when that same baby, nursed by its mother, keeps perfectly well and grows beautifully?

Incredible as it must seem, the answer has only recently been forthcoming in the discovery that the supreme difference between human milk and these substitutes is due to a substance called milk-albumin. Human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as these substitutes, and milk-albumin, it is now known, forms the infant's chief food. For this reason, *The Medical Times* states: "The infant fed on diluted cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food elements in human milk."

WHY COW'S MILK AND OTHERS DISAGREE.

This explains why these substitutes for human milk fail to nourish the baby properly. Moreover, as everyone knows, the milk of animals forms in the baby's stomach thick, large, hard, leathery curds, which cause indigestion, wind, vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the other hand, human milk forms soft, fine easily digested flakes. Their appearance and digestibility have now been proved to be due entirely to the large quantity of milk-albumin in human milk.

Reasoning that if milk-albumin could be obtained artificially and added to animal milks it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, scientists tried to prepared it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin prepare by a patented process, is called albulactin.

EMPHATIC MEDICAL PRAISE.

The Medical Times writes: "Albulactin carries us practically to the final solution of the problem of artificial infant feeding. By adding albulactin to diluted cow's milk, a fluid is obtained which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects. It never fails to agree with every infant, and London specialists are emphatic in their endorsement of the advantages Albulactin offers for the infant which thrives on Albulactin as it does when breast-fed."

These statements have been endorsed by the medical profession, which has used Albulactin in increasing quantities since its introduction.

One doctor writes: "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants." Another goes so far as to say: "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend"; and the physicians of a large children's hospital have written in a medical journal: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Among private individuals, the following statements cannot fail to interest every mother:

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes: "My nurse used Albulactin and it was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes: "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak to highly in its favour."

These statements must convince every mother that if her baby, is to be artificially fed she should give it Albulactin, which produces a perfectly natural development, and gives the little one the best chance of becoming vigorous, healthy and sturdy.

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained from all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station to-day Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 12th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

4. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri, on Wednesday morning next, the 13th instant.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1912.

689. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "G" Company will parade at 7-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana.

II.—Wednesday the 13th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1911. Pages 104 to 115. "Fire" uses of direction and control discipline etc.

III.—Recruits.—All Adult Recruits of the current season will parade with the Battalion without arms for Commanding Officer's inspection.

690. Enrolment.—The undersigned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Coy:—

No. 7414 Vol. C. Bishop.

The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy:—

No. 6934 Vol. F.J. Reilly.

691. Reversion.—No. 6811 Lce-Corpl. R. Collyer, "E" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I.V.R.A. Matches 3 and 4 will be fired on Sunday 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 and 6-30 a.m. Distances 500 and 900 yards. Practice will follow at 600, 800 and 300 yards. This cancels previous circular.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912 ... ...Rs.	69,968
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	493
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ... ...Rs.	1,52,837
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	21,391

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912... ...Rs.	21,001
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	6,551
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ... ...Rs.	42,581
Derease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	10,896

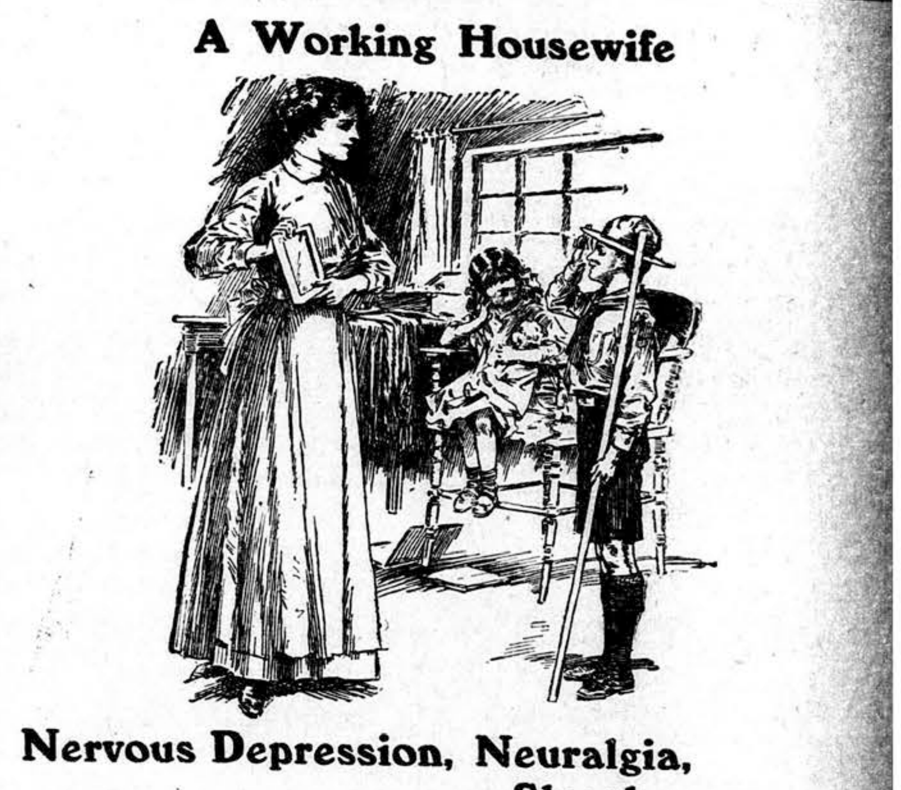
AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912. ... ...Rs.	8,870
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	636
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ... ...Rs.	17,361
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	14

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th Oct., 1912 ...Rs.	10,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	400
Total earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1912 ... ...Rs.	1,77,465
Increase on corrending period of previous year ... ...Rs.	30,297

A Working Housewife



Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica
Influenza
Indigestion
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion
Sleeplessness
Lassitude
Neuritis
Faintness
Brain Fag
Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

Dr. McPHAEL'S
Nervo-Vitalo
PILLS
A ROYAL TONIC
THE PROVEN REMEDY
FOR
Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustic and General Impotency.
The ingredients selected for the composition of these PILLS.
Damiana Coca. | Muirapuama Saw Palmette | Gold Chloride Pichi.
Which are calculated to give the best and most lasting result without the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as
Strychnine and Phosphorus.
Original Bottles of 50 Pills
sold throughout INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PHARMACEUTICAL and BIOLOGICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW YORK and LONDON.
Sole Agents in India.
M. T. MADON & Co.,
24, 26, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Daimler
MOTOR CARS.
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3832 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2335 tons, Captain Bremen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 304 deck passengers.

The steamer River Forth, 2883 tons, Captain D C Stevens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury, with a cargo of jarrah wood.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Putialla, 1929 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushreh, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 119 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine Line steamer Dalhousie, 1523 tons, Capt, C G Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Aden which port she left on the 30th October. She brought Government stores and the following passengers Lieut G G Keens, R G A, Mrs and Miss Richardson, Mr and Mrs Walton and 116 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 8.

H M S Odin		Comdr W Mellon		Sloop
R I M S Dufferin		Comdr C W Suearme		R I M Troopship
Barala	1839	Butler	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Banoa	3794	Poter	Calcutta .. N F	P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	MacAlister		W & A Graham & Co
Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
Faris	739	Beanes	Busreh	Arab Steamers
Gymeric	2594	Cassack		B N Lang
Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel		
Kt Errant	4779	Jones		T M & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington		M M & Co
Singu	1912	Taylor	Rangoon	S Wallace Co
Yeddo	2958	Gardner		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismaila	3181	Downing	N F	10-11	M M & Co
B Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	Madras	12-11	J F & Co
C&R Hindoo	3156	Groves	Karachi	14-11	J Finlay & Co
D&E Velnay	2927	McMorran	Baltimore	11-11	W & A G & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	12-11	M M & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	15-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	15-11	N Y Kaisha
M Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11	P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia	15-11	R A Willis
O Khosron	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	8-11	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	16-11	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	L pool	1 -11	W & A G & Co
3 Rheinfels	3528	Kuskens	Hamburg	16-11	W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	2841	Harper	Philadelphia	12-11	W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11	R Line
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong		J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	Trieste	16-11	A Lloyd S N Co
10&11 Elysia	3954	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	16-11	P & O Co
16 Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dunkirk	9-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	Mangalore	8-11	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bhavnagar	9-11	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ischia	2487	Belsito	Hongkong	11-11	R Line

P & O Dock

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

Offside N

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Wardha	2552	Cannock	N F	N F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	R I M S Dalhousie	Sinclair	Aden, Oct 30
	Pundit	Crebbin	Calcutta, Oct 18
8	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 3
	Markg of	Bremer	Durban, Oct 11
	River Forth	Stevens	Bunbury, Oct 16
	Muttra	Carey	Rangoon, Oct 21
	Putiala	Bamber	Busreh, Oct 23

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah
	Singu	Tayler	Rangoon
	Orissa	Tipper	Rangoon
	Linga	Manley	Karachi
	H M S Odin	Mellon	Muscat

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N Coy's steamer "Mombassa" left Aden yesterday, at 12-15 p. m. The same Coy's steamer "Colaba" left Aden yesterday on the 7th

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date,
Approximate earngs for week ending 26th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·13	1392900	20437605	21830505
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·83	39900	557669	597569
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	5400	58999	64399
Total...	2957·25	1438200	21051273	22492473
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 26th Oct. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	1133462	16835326	17968788
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	31734	537886	569620
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2257	47477	49734
Total...	2957·87	1167453	17420689	18588142
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	— 0·55	+ 259438	+ 3602279	+ 3861717
A.D.C.R.	— 0·07	+ 8166	+ 19783	+ 27949
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 3143	+ 11522	+ 14635

NOTE —Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Aug. 1912.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

Hon. Sec. Y. M. Mahomedan Association.—Letter can only be published over your signature.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 9th Nov. 1912.

MAGAZINES.

A railway station is a dreary spot, the atmosphere is heavy with smoke, and with smells which defy classification. Piercing noises affront the ear, and the preoccupied and fussy crowd surges to and fro, hurried by baseless anxieties, and full of agitated enquiries concerning luggage, tickets, time-tables, and the like. Farewells at a station are complicated and unsatisfactory. Is there any conversation in the world which exceeds in banality the remarks exchanged through the window of a railway carriage before the train steams out of the station? If Dante had lived in the era of railroad-travel he might have added a station to his list of infernos, and allotted it to over-sensitive and nervous persons to whom noise and confusion are a nightmare. As a place of punishment, however, a station might, in one respect, prove ineffective, for the misery it inflicts is not quite complete, it possesses at least one bright spot which serves as a mitigation to the discomfort and annoyance of travellers—the bookstall with its inviting display of books, papers, and periodicals is an oasis of intellectual repose, a haven of calm thoughts in the midst of turmoil and unrest. The irate and bewildered passenger, tossed to and fro in the restless sea of human beings with which the platform is inundated, finds anchorage in the snug retreat, his weary gaze rests gratefully upon the unsullied bindings, the papers in their methodical ranks, and the fresh magazines with their bright and alluring pictorial covers. The magazines in particular seem so essential a part of the traveller's equipment, that we can hardly face the tedium of a journey without the solace of one or two of these periodicals, in fact railway travel and the magazine seem to be so intimately connected that it is difficult to dissociate the one from the other. Long before the era of the locomotive, however, magazines, very similar to those which we read to-day, were in existence, but our ancestors had not the same almost unlimited choice as we have at the present time. Whatever may be our fad, our hobby, or our particular shade of opinion, some thoughtful editor has made provision for our needs. The Christian Scientist, the yachtsman, the anti-vivisectionist, the motorist, the devotee of sport or of fashion, the lover of detective fiction or of romantic love-stories there is no end to the list of people for whose requirements a special magazine is published.

In 1691, when the progenitor of the magazine first made its appearance the public was not so pampered. The "Gentleman's Journal" as that literary venture was named, reigned in indisputed possession. Its pages were filled with a miscellaneous collection of articles on current topics, important news-items, comments on political affairs, and contributions in prose and verse. The "Gentleman's Magazine," which was published shortly after the successful debut of the "Journal," was simply an imitation of its predecessor. It is interesting to us chiefly, because the editor, Edward Cave, first used the word "Magazine" to describe his periodical, implying that it was a store-house or "Magasin" for valuable literary treasure. Another imitator, in 1732, brought out the "Gentleman's Monthly Intelligence." We cannot help noticing that only to male readers did these eighteenth century editors offer their wares. There is no record of the publication of a paper especially destined for feminine consumption, no hint of pages devoted to fashion-forecasts, or beauty-inducers. The "Gentleman's Magazine", spurred on by rivalry, was the first to introduce illustrations; line-engravings and portraits made their appearance in its pages, and the new fashion of adding pictorial attractions to the reading-matter, was rapidly followed by the other editors.

A scramble for the service of authors of note ensued, and Edward Cave was fortunate enough to secure Samuel Johnson, who doubtless was the means of increasing very largely the circulation of the "Gentleman's Magazine". The popularity of this light and easily-digested form of mental nourishment, was of rapid growth, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century a very large number of magazines was in existence. A period of prosperity had dawned in the literary world, people seized with avidity upon the pages which contained the work of such men as Walter Scott, Lockhart, Hogg, Campbell, Theodore Hook, Bulwer Lytton, Ainsworth, Carlyle and Thackeray. The high price of books and novels helped to enhance the favour in which this inexpensive form of literature was held. Acquaintance could be made with the best authors at a reasonable cost, and those persons who wished to appear well informed, and to be able to converse with an air of erudition, found that they could achieve their object easily and cheaply. The rapid increase in the number of magazines which has resulted in the present almost superabundant supply is scarcely surprising, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have seen the steady development of the rising democratic interest of the mind, and for the great proportion of casual readers, the magazine is without doubt the most popular of contemporary forms of expression. Real connoisseurs may consider this literary vintage deplorably thin, but they should remember how trifling a sum can purchase this "vin ordinaire," they will then be forced to admit that it is truly marvellous at the price. Pretentious pedants who affect to despise the mental calibre of the habitual magazine-reader, do not realize that the average mortal is quite content to have his imagination stimulated, and his fancy tickled, by the stories and articles which are the crystallization of the clever brains of up-to-date writers. Such authors exist in abundance, and the standard of excellence is a high one, although editors of to-day are doubtless still sighing for the paragon whom Christopher North declared to be inaccessible to earthly employers—"A good, sober, steady, judicious, regular, well-informed, versatile and biddable contributor"!

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE. As we have anticipated the Bulgarians do not want Constantinople, and have now officially stated this limitation of their demands. The comparatively easy feeling that prevails in financial circles at home is apparently due to the belief that there will not be a struggle for the capital of Eastern Europe in the meantime. The position is altogether curious. The conflagration which Europe has been dreaded for twenty years has burst out in the Balkans, and rather in spite of them, because of the efforts of the Powers, it is quickly burning itself out within the allotted area The calm that at present reigns may be the harbinger of a violent storm; but at the time of writing there are no signs of its approach in the sensitive markets of the continent. Turkish securities have fallen only a little; and in Berlin, where the effects of Montenegro's challenge were immediately felt, recovery has been almost equally quick. In France, for some reason, recovery has been slower. Perhaps the explanation is that Germany has made up her mind that there will be no war. The difficulty of the situation is so great that the Turks have occasioned almost the solitary laugh of the war by threatening to vacate Constantinople altogether. What would Europe do then? This defiant message will remind Anglo-Indians of the familiar story of the Superintendent of an Indian jail who warned a recalcitrant prisoner that if he did not behave he would be put outside. For years the supporters of the 'bag and baggage' policy have called for the forcible deportation of the Turks from Europe; and now when the time has come to give the policy effect, not a single voice is raised to ask for it. It would be a very awkward policy at the present juncture; and the Turks with an astuteness that reminds us of Abdul Hamid, have seen their opportunity and declared that they will wash their hands of the whole business and retire to their ancient home in Bithynia. The threat is not an idle jest. With all the speed they can muster the Powers, are despatching warships to the Bosphorus in order to prepare against this as well as other eventualities. The abrogation by the Turks of the government of the capital would create a serious and dangerous state of affairs to the large European community of Constantinople; and unless the Great Powers are prepared to undertake the policing of the city by arrangement among themselves, they may even have to beg the Turkish authorities to stay.

POLITICAL METHODS AT HOME. Some of the heckling in the House of Commons recently has been decidedly reminiscent of the early eighties when the famous Fourth Party laid itself out to worry the Government not because the party had a cause to fight, but because a cause might transpire as a result of the fighting. The patriotism of this will scarcely commend itself to the electors who have the right to claim that time that ought to be devoted to the public service should not be wasted. For example, Colonel Yate's anxiety on the question of the cost of Mr. Montagu's tour in India, the somewhat common and insinuating proceedings in the matter of the Marconi agreement and, let us say at once, many of the questions put in regard to the official purchases of silver might all have been dispensed with, or made the subject of private representations. It surely is known to all who set themselves up to be parliamentarians that whenever, in such cases as these, a government is able satisfactorily to dispose of questions, and the suggestions involved in them, its position is strengthened considerably, and we expect to find that the India Office will be able to clear itself of the suggestions of corruption and emerge on to firmer and more solid ground than it trod before. We are unable to support the Government in the great majority of its undertakings, but this does not preclude us from appealing for more discreet methods to be employed by the Opposition—on the ground of utility to say nothing of that higher consideration, fair play. It is impossible not to recognize that recently there has been a good deal of "mud-slinging," and our view is that in the conditions by which the general situation in Europe is now surrounded, it is regrettable that our Continental neighbours, friends or rivals as they may be, should be permitted to imagine for a moment that Britishers cannot trust their own statesmen and Ministers.

A VEDIC INDEX. To the "Indian Text Series" has just been added in two volumes a "Vedic Index of Names and Subjects" by Dr. A. A. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford and Dr. A. B. Keith, his former deputy. The origination of the work was due to Professor Rhys Davids at the time when several years ago he was appointed general editor of the Series to be published under the auspices of the Secretary of State for India. Professor Davids asked Dr. Macdonell to contribute a work supplying the historical material, as represented by proper names to be found in the earliest Indian literature antecedent to the rise of Buddhism towards the close of the sixth century B. C. As soon however as he began to examine into the historical material, then available, he become convinced that restriction to proper names would result in a harvest, too meagre to deserve being gathered in the form of a book. It turned essential to collect all the historical matter accessible to us in the earliest literary documents of India and thus to furnish a conspectus of the most ancient phase of Aryan civilisation that can be realised by direct evidence. Properly and thoroughly treated this matter would, be felt, yield a book of genuine value, a comprehensive work on Vedic antiquities, for it would include all the information that can be extracted for Vedic literature. And that is what we now have provided for us in the volumes just published.

THE NEW GOVERNOR. SLUGGARDS, who have raised fitful cries for rest will rejoice to hear that Sir Frederick Ponsonby is to be the next Governor of Bombay. Not that we would for a moment have it supposed that Sir Frederick has not been very energetic in the discharge of his duties as an Aide-de-Camp, Equerry and assistant Private Secretary to the King. He would have quite a full hour's work, at least once a week. But whether service in the Royal Household is such as to qualify him for the Governorship of anything but St. Helena on the Windward Islands we may take leave to doubt. That he will, superficially, be a gentleman, we may take for granted and that he will be able to play his part in a mock Court may also be counted upon. But that he will be of much value in directing the affairs of the presidency and asserting its claims before the Government of India is quite another matter Of course such an appointment ought to be welcome to Indian Statesmen who are in favor of Home Rule, for with an ornamental figure-head in charge of affairs they will be able to count on the Executive having its own way without the intervention of a practical, capable Governor as is now the case.

INFANTRY ATTACK. JUST thirteen years ago Colonel Ian Hamilton gave to the world the spectacle of a line of infantry extended to ten yards between each man advancing to rout out the Boers with the bayonet from the position which they occupied on Talana Hill and which they never should have been allowed to occupy. Talana Hill marked a new era in infantry attack, for no precedent for it was to be found in the "Red Book." The principle was accepted then in the British army and retained to this day. Yet we find that the German Army, which is supposed to know everything about fighting—although it has hardly fired a shot for nearly forty years—still forms for the attack in heavy masses, and its cavalry are trained for shock tactics as in the Crimean period when the big man and the big horse settled the question summarily. The Germans are very slowly following out the lessons learned in South Africa, The French are moving now quickly.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a. m. on Sunday, the 10th instant.

H. M. S. "Odin," Commander W. Mellon sailed yesterday for Muscat.

THE Hon. Mr. Gokhale will land at Bombay, on the 6th December next and return to Poona after an absence of more than seven months on the 8th idem.

THE third Quarterly issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" contains reports of recent investigations by the Scientific and Technical Staff; the first (on Uganda) of a series of special articles to be contributed by experts, describing the developments—chiefly agricultural—that are taking place in the Colonies, particularly in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates; and several special reports. A section of the Bulletin, dealing with "Recent Progress in Agriculture" and the development of Natural Resources, gives a summary of all important new developments in agriculture and planting during the previous quarter. A note on "Seaweed as a Manure" points to a new source of potash salts in the large seaweeds of the Pacific growing within the three-mile limit of the American coastlands, which could be made to yield annually about eight million tons of potassium chloride. Reports are published on Rubber from Ceylon, the Gold Coast, North-Western Rhodesia, Papua, and British New Guinea. Two new rubber-yielding plants from Papua about which very little is known, are described and analysed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Our old friend Madame Novikoff wishes that some new Gladstone would arise to support the "bag and baggage" policy; but the nation as whole remains unmoved by her appeals and I think that Mr. Ameer Ali shows more alarm than the circumstances call for. The mild efforts of the Balkan Committee have failed to meet with any response, and the statement since issued by a number of sympathisers with the enemies of Turkey have not, so far as I can see, caused any embarrassment to his Majesty's Government to observe strict neutrality in the fierce struggle now proceeding in the Near East. Mr. Asquith's foes have been those of his own household; first Mr. Lloyd George, who ought to abstain from talking about things he does not understand and our Mr. Masterman. The office that Mr. Masterman holds, the Secretaryship of the Treasury, is the highest Ministerial post outside the Cabinet, and although he has nothing to do with the conduct of foreign affairs he ought to have known better than to have delivered a lecture on the Balkan States at this moment even if he did not say all the things attributed to him. The lecture referred to was given at Bethnal Green and he is reported to have said:—"I am one of the few Englishmen who have been right through the district over the scene of the war and I ask you to take a sympathetic view towards those fighting in the cause of liberty and progress and who have been suffering for years owing to the murders and the pillage of the Turks. . . Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro were made free thirty years ago in the Russo-Turkish war and received a set-back by the intervention of Mr. Disraeli. If at the end of the present struggle there comes another opportunity for our intervention, we will not do what was done in 1878—put our money on the wrong horse." Of course the late Lord Salisbury made the remark about our having backed the wrong horse on that occasion, but the confession, important though it undoubtedly was, need not have been revived at this critical juncture. Mr. Masterman when called to account in the House for his indiscretion said:—"I gave an account of the issues as they presented themselves to both combatants. I emphasized strongly the neutrality of this country, and upon some discontent being expressed I declared that sympathy might be expressed by subscriptions to the fund for the sick and wounded." In a subsequent statement he said:—"It is possible that I expressed sympathy but I certainly emphasised the neutrality of this country." The *Times* calls Mr. Masterman's explanation "halting and unsatisfactory" and this I think is the general opinion.

THE NEW PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

The announcement of the selection of Sir Thomas Holderness as Permanent Under Secretary of State for India came as a surprise to many people, but in many respects it is almost an ideal appointment, and it is at any rate a very great compliment to the I. C. S., and will doubtless be so regarded by every member of that great service. Probably the Home Civil Service would have been better pleased if the post had been given either to Mr. Lionel Abrahams or Sir Arthur Hirtzel, both eminently fitted, but most of the superior positions in the India Office are now held by members of the regular staff. It was not always so. Some years ago a friend of mine who passed the C. S. Examination with high distinction put down his name both for the Indian and Home Services. For private reasons he desired to remain in this country and he was given the choice between the India Office and another department in Whitehall. He was advised to accept the latter because, as was pointed out by some man far below him in the list of successful competitionwallahs, he might do well in India and come back to be his chief as Secretary of one of the departments. There are six of these coveted Secretaryships—Financial, Judicial and Public, Military, Political and Secretariat, Public Works and Revenue and Statistics. I can remember the time, and it is not so very long ago, when four of the Secretaryship were held by retired Indian Officials. At the present moment all except one, the Secretaryship of the Military Department, for which a soldier is indispensable, are filled by members of the Home Civil Service. I think this is only fair, for it has always been the rule to chose for the departmental Secretaryships, when they are bestowed upon Indian civilians, men of the same type as are chosen for the Council and it cannot possibly be said that so long as there is a Council the Secretary of State can go wrong for want of sufficient Indian expert advice. The office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for India is one of very considerable importance and it is a good thing for India that it should be occupied by an official of Indian experience, especially when that official is a man of such large experience, sound judgment and enlightened views as Sir Thomas Holderness.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. Havell's paper on "The Building of the New Delhi", besides having the defects to which Sir George Birdwood called attention in severe, but not, I think excessively terms, suffered from being based upon a misconception of the situation. The criticism indulged in by Mr. Havell with such an utter want of urbanity was largely based upon some inaccurate and unauthorised statements that recently appeared in an evening paper. It suited Mr. Havell's purpose to assume that the statements referred to were more or less correct. He speaks of the journal in which they appeared as seeming to "possess official confidence in this matter" and elsewhere he talks of "the arguments of the Committee as summarized in the *Pall Mall Gazette.*" He also appears to accept as gospel the assumption that "the Committee recommend that the principal buildings shall be in the style of the Italian Renaissance." I imagine that if he had inquired in the proper quarter he might have learned exactly how the matter stood. In the light of the answer given in the House of Commons yesterday to Mr. King many of the strictures passed in the wicked Committee and the still more wicked Government of India were to say the least a "little previous." Mr. King's question was as follows:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the report of the Committee appointed to advise on the site planning of the new Delhi will be published shortly; what steps will be taken to carry out the promise that the plan and designing of the public buildings of the new Delhi will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care; and what means are being taken to consult the best native Indian opinion and those practically experienced in Indian building as to the style and character of the proposed new buildings in Delhi." Mr. Baker replied:—"The Committee have not submitted any report that could be conveniently published. When their inquiries are completed and their final recommendations submitted the Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to publication. No decision has yet been come to with regard to the matters mentioned in the second and third parts of the question but they are engaging the closest attention of the Government of India and of my noble friend the Secretary of State. It was assumed by all the speakers at the meeting in Caxton Hall that Mr. Lutyens had been selected as the architect of the new Delhi. I understand that he has not been "selected" though he is a competitor. I for one hope that he will eventually be selected unless it is decided to hand the whole business over to Mr. Havell and to give him carte blanche!

Sir George Birdwood in opening the discussion on Mr. Havell's paper said that while agreeing with the principles on which Mr. Havell's criticisms of the alleged proposals of the Government of India were based, he deplored the spirit by which they were inspired and the more so because there were really no plans before the public as yet, for the planning out and up-building of the new Delhi. Those criticisms and the lecture altogether were premature; and this fact emphasised the impression of the prejudice by which they were so pronouncedly prompted. It was a well-written paper, and most interesting in its illustrations, from the history of architecture in India, of the principles that had determined its evolution, and in turn, had themselves been modified thereby, but the possible good effects of the lecture were heavily discounted, and quite apart from its being so strangely "too previous," by the snarlings, and sneerings, and sniggerings, and snivellings against the Government of India, and the preposterously pontifical snubbings of them, intermingled with it, throughout its fretful, and petulant course. Mr. Havell was a retired official of the Government of India; and the last person who should have behaved so ungraciously, and, he would add, so ungenerously towards them. Speaking for himself, Sir George said, he had the greatest confidence that the designs of the Government of India for the new Delhi would prove, when published, worthy of the future imperial capital of India. And why? The Durbar Proclamation, transferring the Capital to Delhi, was a master stroke of Genius, that had held India spellbound ever since,—the supreme touch of imagination in the Government of India in all his own lifetime; and he felt that the men who had worked that magic were capable of doing all that it concerned imperial administrators to do, to ensure the new Delhi being in every way worthy of the historical Delhi (or Dehli) of the Muslims of India, and the legendary Delhi of the heroical age of the Hindus themselves. It was certain that they had considered all the predominating factors of the problem before them, such as the commanding and readily defensible position of the site, its salubrity and perennial supply of water, and its capability at a pinch of self-support in the way of vegetable and other staple foods, and its amplitude of spaciousness as the future centre of the military administration of India in peace and war. As to the architecture the Government had already done precisely the right thing; for they had, it was said, selected as their architect one who commanded the suffrage of the whole profession, and he understood that they had left the decision of the vexed question of the "style," or "guise," to be adopted absolutely in his discretion In architecture the architect was the first desideratum, and the "style" comparatively a secondary consideration. He only hoped that the Government were leaving the expenditure on the architecture also in the discretion of the architect. They must build the new Delhi without any thought of sordid stintings. They must build like King Solomon, as to the glory of God. Architecture, the first, and the greatest of the fine arts originated in worship, and was carried to its highest glory in the worship of Chaldea and Assyria and Egypt, and Greece and Latium; and where and when it ceased to be worshipful, it ceased to be architecture as an art. In the "Book of Psalms" it was written:—"Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it": and in the "Koran:"—"Only he who builds in the fear of God, and to His Glory, builds enduringly."

"It is in this instinctively and spontaneously devout and high-souled, and full-hearted spirit we must build the new Dehli—for an internal home; even as Babylon and Nineveh; and Thebes and Memphis; Athens and Rome were builded. 'Walk about Zion, and go round about her.' 'Set your heart upon her bulwarks;' 'raise up her palaces; that they may tell of it to them that come after you.' If we lay the foundations of new Delhi in this spirit, we may be assured of lifting its headstones with shoutings of joy:—'Grace unto it! Grace unto it!' The building of a city, and particularly the laying down of its foundations and the lifting up of its headstones has from the earliest ages been a most solemn and religious rite among all the historical races of the old world. Our word 'urban' is from the Latin word 'urbs,' a city or town, and cognate with 'orbis' the world, and 'arvus,' a field, all these Latin words being derived from 'aro,' I plough; and referring directly in the case of 'urbs' and indirectly in the case of 'orbis' to the 'aratri curvatura,' the curved, or orbicular furrows traced by the plough to mark the limits of the walls of a city. Where the gates were to be, the plough was lifted up for so many paces, i. e. 'ported,' whence the Latin word "porta," a gateway. The walls of a city were throughout their circumference sacred; and especial sanctity was attached to its gateway, and for many reasons, of which the most popularly impressive was in its being, in the case of specified cities, a sure refuge for whosoever had killed any person unawares from the pursuing 'avenger of blood.' The title of the 'Sublime Porte' of the Sultans of the Turkish Empire has direct reference to the gate of Oriental cities as at first suggestive of, and afterward typical of divine Dominion, and Might, Majesty, Glory, and Praise, and Holiness, Justice, Judgment and Mercy. The notices to be found in the Bible of the building of the Temple of Jerusalem, and of the neighbouring Royal Palace by King Solomon, and of the rebuilding of the Temple, and of the walls and gates of Jerusalem under the direction of 'Nehemiah-Ezra,' and the description of the New Jerusalem in 'the Book of Revelation' afford a striking spirit in which such operations have everywhere been undertaken throughout the historical East and with a consequent largesse of expenditure which to the secularised mind of the modern West seems to savour of extravagance.

"It is to the gates of the gorgeous Palace of Solomon and of the glorious Temple that rose above it, that the words of the 24th Psalm are addressed:—'Lift up your heads O ye Gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors.' There are some casual extracts from the archæology of Architecture, for which Mr. Havell has expressed such peevish and petulant contempt. But it is in such traditions that the highest inspirations of all great architecture has been found in the past, and will be found evermore,—and more than ever—in the future."

The only other speech to which I need call attention was that made by Sir Bradford Leslie who, however, had not time to fully explain the ingenious scheme he has propounded, nor was it quite germane to the subject of Mr. Havell's paper. Mr. Havell deals entirely with architecture; Sir Bradford Leslie devoted his few observations entirely to the question of site. The chief feature of his plan is the con-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BULGARIAN MUKDEN.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF TURKS.

Nazim Pasha's Army Utterly Routed.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES EMPHASISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Nov. 7.

The Bulgarians had 15,000 casualties at Lula Burgas and Bunarhissar.

They occupied Viza and Rodosto on Tuesday.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The *Daily Mail* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Bukharest: "Have just arrived here from Sofia. I believe that Adrianople surrendered last Tuesday, but that the Bulgarians are concealing the fact, fearing the intervention of the Powers before Constantinople is taken."

LATER.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia, dated he 7th instant, at 11-20 in the evening, says t is reported that the Bulgarians have occupied he Chatalja lines.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The surrender of Adrianople and the occupation of Chatalja are not confirmed from any quarter, and are not credited.

The battle on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday is described as the Bulgarian Mukden.

The central point was a strong entrenched position taken up by the Turks on both sides of Cherkesskeui to cover the retreat to Chatalja.

The Turks, under Nazim Pasha, fought with supreme tenacity, and even made a desperate, though disastrous, advance against Uzunhaji in an endeavour to break the Bulgarian centre. A simultaneous assault against the Turkish right and centre, however, proved decisive, and the whole of the divisions attacking Uzunhaji were completely annihilated.

The retreat of the Turkish army became a rout under pressure of pursuit.

Rain and snow in Turkey are at present important factors, rendering the roads impassable and delaying military movements.

PLIGHT OF THE WOUNDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.

A disease resembling cholera has broken out among wounded arriving in constantinople.

IN THE WEST.

Were the Servians and Greeks Defeated?

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Turkish reports of the recent successes f the Western Army are somewhat confirmed the Servian admission that their losses in e two days' battle preceding the surrender of rilip were heavier than those of the Turks, hile it is stated in Athens that "though o official report is published in connection with the division which was compelled entreach itself at Banitza no uneasiness is lt as to its fate, because it is believed that e Crown prince has despatched strong reinrcements to its aid."

THE GREEK ARMY

Will Probably Enter Salonika to-day.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.

The Greeks have crossed the Vardar River and are now before Salonika. Fifteen thousand Turks are prepared to offer resistance, but it is not believed that the opposition will be serious.

The Greeks will probably enter the town to-day.

"DEATH OR VICTORY".

Turkish Army will fight to the last.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.

Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander, nformed the Government, yesterday, that the rmy had determined to fight to the last, and ad adopted the motto "Death or Victory."

The Cabinet, thereupon, met and the principal officers who remained in the capital attended. The latter handed to the Grand Vizier a signed declaration in favour of continuing the war. Subsequently, Talaat Bey and Prince Said Halim waited on the Grand Vizier promising Unionist support if the war was vigorously prosecuted. The Government is consequently in a difficult position.

Five Ambassadors met the Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister, yesterday, with reference to easures that should be taken for public fety. They also discussed the question of ediation. The Government has decided to end the refugees to Asia Minor.

THE DIPLOMATIC POSITION.

Albania Promises to be a Thorny Point.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The diplomatic position has been somewhat leared by the explanation that Turkey presented two Notes at the beginning of the week. One, asking for intervention, was rejected, while the other, asking for mediation, is still being discussed by the Powers.

LATER.

The European Press, during a lull in the fighting, is giving attention to the question of partition of the conquests. A detailed plan is published, parcelling European Turkey among the Allies on ethnological lines.

The future of Albania promises to be a thorny point. The Servian Premier, in an interview, said that the existence of Servia depended upon her obtaining access to the sea. She wanted the ports of San Giovanni di Medua, Alessio and Durazzo.

On the contrary, it is asserted in Berlin, that a secret Austro-Italian agreement guarantees the integrity and independence of Albania, ermany fully supporting them. Servia's desire for a harbour, it is maintained, can be satisfied on the Ægean.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The difficulties of a future settlement are beginning to assert themselves. Servia is taking a strong tone and is repudiating Austria's right to dispute her claim to regain the ancient Servian ports on the Adriatic.

BUKHAREST, Nov. 8.

At a conference held here yesterday, the Rumanian Premier and the Russian and Austrian Ministers discussed Rumania's eventual claims to territorial compensation for her neutrality.

THE ALBANIAN PRETENDER.

The Albanian Pretender, Prince Gesika, has arrived at Athens. His requests for employment at headquarters and interview with M. Venizelos, the Greek premier, were ignored.

NEWS OF THE WESTERN ARMY.

The Ottoman Consul-General Bombay received the following telegram dated Stamboul, November 7, at 5 p.m. to-day:—

"The Commandant of the Western Army telegraphed yesterday. Operations of the war in the plains of Serowich continue with success; besides arms and prisoners we have taken five covered waggons full of ammunition and three guns which we are using. The enemy has taken flight towards the frontier, abonding five more guns and the innumarable arms and ammunition and sanitary requisites. Our troops continue the pursuits during the operations against the Servian forces inflicting on the enemy considerable losses. We have taken one standard and a considarable quantity of arms. Operations against the Servian forces also continue with success.

MADRAS RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Movlana Abdus Subkhan, Secretary, Madras Red Crescent, Society, writes to the "Madras Mail":—"From telegraphic reports appearing in the Press, it is evident that the loss of human lives in the war is enormous and the number of wounded also is terribly on the increase. The misery and distress thus caused will, therefore, indeed be very wide and appalling. The necessity and urgency of relief cannot be doubted for a moment. In the name of widowed mothers and homeless orphans and in the name of humanity at large we appeal to our countrymen, irrespective of nationality or religion, to contribute their mite to the funds of Red Crescent Society, for the immediate relief of thousands of suffering humanity. The Madras Red Crescent Society feels gratified to note that the Viceroy, Lord Carmichael and Lord Pentland have already subscribed and thus have earned the everlasting gratitude of the Indian Muslim community. The secretaries of the Madras Red Crescent Society express their gratitude to all contributors and specially to their English friends who are responding to their appeal."

In addition to the previous remittance by the last mail a further sum of £1,000 was sent yesterday by cable to Constantinople via London through their treasurer Khan Bahadur Haji Mahomed Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib, Turkish Consul in Madras.

Subscriptions collected up to date in Madras amount to Rs. 25,091-12.

KARACHI RELIEF FUND.

Karachi, Nov. 8.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, secretary and treasurer of the Karachi Branch of the Turkish Relief Fund, announces that the amount collected up to date is Rs. 28,266.

AJMERE MOSLEM FEELING.

Ajmere Nov. 8.

From the secretary, Rajputana Provincial Moslem League—After Jumma prayers, the Moslem, who were assembled in large numbers, prayed for the success of Turkey. Subscriptions for the Relief Fund were than collected. Two thousand rupees were paid by Sahibzadas of Durgad. A proposal was made to make house-to-house collections on foot.

The proposal to lend the University Fund to Turkey has deen received with universal approval.

MOSLEM MEETING AT SURAT.

A mass meeting held under the presidentship of the Hon. Sardar Sayad Ali Edroos at the Naginchand Institute this evening.

Resolutions were passed of sympathy with the Turks in the war against Balkan States, and for the collecting of funds, etc. More than Rs. 10,000 was subscribed.

A CURIOUS ROUTE.

Enver Bey has informed the Italian authorities (according to a Rome telegram to the "Morning Post") that, having received official notice of peace, he guarantees that his troops will abstain from further hostilities. Enver Bey is reported to be leaving Tripoli via Bombay for the Balkans. "Daily Mail."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Punishment For Disaffected Sailors.

SEVASTOPOL, Nov. 8.

Seventeen bluejackets have been sentenced to death, and 106 others to hard labour for terms varying between four and eight years, for instigating disturbances in the Fleet.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

Outsiders in the First Three Places.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following is the result of the Liverpool cup;—

Lorenzo	Whalley	1
Aprile	Ledson	2
Wolfe Land	Trigg	3

ALSO RAN:—Bachelor's Hope (Higgs); Eton Boy (Maher); Lonawand (Wootton); Grammont (Donoghue); Moscato (Foy); Mohacz (W. Huxley); Absolute (Pullen); Willaura (Robbins); Floran (E. Huxley); Saint Edgar (Plant); Cylba (Herbert) and Bryony (R. Cooper).

THE RACE:—Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

BETTING (start);—100 to 9 against Lorenzo, 100 to 7 against Aprile and 8 to 1 against Wolfe Land.

LATER.

Mohacz was favourite at 4 to 1 against.

CHARGE AGAINST JOHNSON

CHICAGO, Nov 8.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted "Jack" Johnson, the heavy-weight champion, on four counts in connection with the charge of interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes.

Bail has been fixed at 30,000 dols.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The increases in Imports for October amounted to £10,321,762 and in Exports to £4,787,679.

Imports in raw wool increased by £323,644; in cotton by £142,460; and in metals and manufactures thereof by a million and half sterling.

Coal exports increased by £1,132,544, iron and steel manufactures by £1,022,072, ships buy £867,310 and machinery by half a million sterling.

MONGOLIA.

Terms of the Convention with Russia.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.

Telegrams received by the *Novoye Vremya* state that Chinese residing in Kobdo have been sent to Harbin under Cossack escort. There are only thirteen Cossacks and one officer at present at Kobdo, but three sotnias with one battery are proceeding thither.

The Mongolian garrison numbers five hundred.

A Chinese force 6,000 strong is advancing from Gutchen to Kobdo.

All news emanates from the *Novoye Vremya* whose telegrams, in the absence of an authoritative statement, have caused the impression that a Russo-Chinese conflict is expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.

The Russo-Mongolian Convention provides that Russia is to assist Mongolia to maintain her autonomy, and to support Mongolia's right to have a national army, and not to admit the presence of Chinese troops or Chinese colonisation.

The Mongolian Government assures Russian subjects and traders of the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges enumerated in the protocol. No other foreigners in Mongolia will enjoy fuller rights than Russians.

Any future Mongolian treaty with China, or any other nation, must not infringe the provisions of the Russo-Mongolian Convention, and must not modify them without Russia's consent.

A *communique* explains that the Convention constitutes Russia's recognition of the autonomy of Mongolia, with whom she will henceforth maintain direct relations. It does not pre-judge, however, the question of Mongolia's relations with China. When China accepts the principles of the Convention Russia will not hinder China from arranging terms with Mongolia for the recognition of Chinese sovereignty.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY

Sir Frederick Ponsonby will Succeed Sir G. Clarke.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *Daily Mail* states that Sir Frederick Ponsonby has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

The India Office says nothing is yet settled.

LATER.

Reuter states that though there is still no official announcement, it is a fact that Sir Frederick Ponsonby has been selected to succeed Sir George Clarke in Bombay.

[Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby has been Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary to the King since 1910. He is 45 and is married to a daughter of Colonel Hegan Kennard. He was A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy in 1893-94, and has held various posts in the Royal Households.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke receives a farewell address from the Poona City Municipality on the 14th November.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

Validity of a Liberal M.P.'s Seat Questioned.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Frederick Banbury asked Mr. Asquith whether he was aware that the member for Tower Hamlets, Sir Stuart Samuel Montagu, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., of whom the Government had been purchasing silver; and whether, when the Government had purchased two ships through Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons in 1904, Lord Aldenham and Mr. Vicary Gibbs resigned their seats in the House in accordance with law?

He also asked when it was proposed to move a writ for Tower Hamlets.

Mr. Asquith replied that the matter had been referred to the Law Officers who were investigating the matter.

WHITEHALL FINANCE.

Some Questions on the Loan Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The fifth article in the *Times* on Indian Finance and currency deals with Whitehall finance. The writer declares himself puzzled by the policy of renewing four and half millions sterling worth of India Bills at 2·97 per cent. while lending out simultaneously many millions more at 2½ per cent. and also largely selling bills in the slack season considerably below the rate obtainable in the busy season; further of renewing temporary debt while the opium surplus, given up for the reduction of debt is allowed to lie in the Secretary's balances.

He points out the failure of the last modest Indian loan and urge that immediate steps be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Currency Committee of 1898. He refutes the argument that India is too poor for a gold currency. He also demands that the fullest publicity should be given to the Secretary of State's financial operations and the widest deference paid to informed Indian views such as the Presidency Banks in Calcutta and Bombay and the knowledge of Anglo-Indians in London.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

"The only Solution of the Indian Question."

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 8.

The Administrator, to-day, presided at a crowded meeting of Indians at which a casket containing an address was presented to Mr. Gokhale.

The latter, in his speech, urged that the only possible solution of the Indian question was to place Indians on equal terms with other British subjects in the Union.

AMERICAN ELECTION.

Result of the Republican Split.

POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The latest returns show that Dr. Woodrow Wilson has received 442 votes, Mr. Roosevelt 77, and Mr. Taft 12.

The figures of the popular vote so far are:—

Wilson	6,192 000
Roosevelt	4,194,000
Taft	3,537,000

The Socialist Mr. Debs has received 750,000, which is an increase in the Socialist vote of a hundred per cent.

The strength of the parties in the House of Representatives will probably be:—

287 Democrats.
122 Republicans.
16 Progressives.

LATER.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Woodrow Wilson's vote did not equal that obtained by Mr. Bryan in 1896. Thus his victory was solely due to the Republican split.

J. P. COATS AND CO.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The annual report of Messrs. J. P. Coats and Co., announces a net profit of £2,794,072.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Super-Dreadnought "La France" was launched at Saint Nazaire yesterday.

FATAL MISADVENTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

Cyril Yates, aged 8, son of a railway employe, was killed in an extraordinary accident last evening, in the premises of St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. John's-road, Bangalore. He insisted on driving the draught bullocks of a mortar mill, and stumbling over the beam that connects the millstone with the pivot, was dragged under the beam and instantly crushed to death.

DACCA STUDENT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNJ, DACCA, Nov. 8.

Some days ago the Naraingunj (Bengal) police arrested one Kalikumar Shah, son of Madan Mohun Shah, Munsiff of Mymensingh (Bengal), and student of the Dacca College. The charge against him is not known. The boy was released pending further enquiries.

BENGAL COUNCIL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, BENGAL, Nov. 8.

The people of Chittagong division have petitioned Lord Carmicael, expressing disappointment at the reconstruction of the Bengal Council, which deprives the municipalities of that division the right of returning a member at every election. They have asked the Governor to place their views before his Excellency the Viceroy.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The Government of India have decided that lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service shall, before promotion to the rank of captain, pass the examination in organisation and administration which is prescribed for all other lieutenants.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

To-day the special service cruiser Gibraltar left Plymouth with new crews on board for the sloop Espiegle, East Indies Squadron, and the cruiser Newcastle, China Squadron. The Espiegle will be recommissioned at Aden by Commander Nunn, and the Newcastle at Colombo by Captain Powlett, and the Gibraltar will be worked back to Plymouth by the paid off crews of the sloop and the cruiser. The Gibraltar also brings out some rating for distribution in both squadrons.

Next month will see a great British naval force in the Mediterranean, guarding the way to Egypt, India, the Far East and Australia. There will be gathered the Third Battle Squadron—now on the way—consisting of eight battleships of the King Edward VII type, the two battle cruisers, Indomitable and Inflexible, and four armoured cruisers, including the warrior, which is taking the place of the smaller and weaker Lancaster. Behind this formidable force will be the French squadrons, consisting of eighteen battleships and six armoured cruisers, which, provided the Entente keeps good, will give a total force of twenty-eight battleships and battle cruisers, and ten armoured cruisers to keep the peace, for this is what the assembly of such a tremendous force really means. Italy and Austria need a lot of watching in the present state of affairs in the Balkan States.

The details concerning the covering in of the vital parts of the new battleships and battle cruisers against aerial attack are being jealously guarded, and not the slightest idea—beyond what naturally suggest itself—is known concerning them. The persistent attempts, however, by the service airships to drop bombs into the representation of a ship's funnel furnishes a clue to what is passing in the minds of our naval constructors. The closing in of the turrets and barbettes and the erection of splinter proof bulkheads and traverses is evidently for the localising of bomb and shell explosions. Speed, too, will have a good deal to do with the new tactics and for that reason the new ships will be very much swifter than any now in commission.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

Opening of new Buildings at the Daly College.

EDUCATION OF CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(VICEROY'S CAMP), INDORE Nov. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in opening the new buildings at the Daly College, Indore, spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Hide, Mr. Odwyer, Your Highnesses, ladies and Gentlemen,—In the address that he has just read the principal has given us a most interesting account of the history of this Daly College and of the circumstances which have led up to the present ceremony. He has been pleased to use appreciative and grateful language regarding my own presence here and the part which I am taking, but I can assure you that amid the various duties which are imposed upon me during this autumn tour there are few that I shall find more congenial, for the education of the Chiefs and nobles of the Native States of India is a matter which has occupied the sympathetic attention of a long succession of Viceroys, from Lord Mayo onwards, and I should indeed be wanting in a proper sense of my responsibilities if I did not realise the special place filled by Chief's College in the general scheme of educational policy. I feel it, therefore, a privilege to be allowed to take my part in to-day's proceedings, and I regard them as the symbol of great progress accomplished in an important field of work.

SIR HUGH DALY.

I cannot help thinking that this must be a proud day for Sir Hugh Daly, whose face I am sorry to miss, for it places, as it were, a crown upon the work so well begun by his father, and it has doubtless been a labour of love to him and a task of filial piety to develop the Daly College to the highest possible standard. His enthusiasm was clearly infectious and I tender my congratulations both to the other Political Officers who have taken so keen an interest and to the Chiefs of Central India who have rendered these buildings possible, not only by their moral support but also by their most generous contributions. There is no finality in this world and I feel confident that these benefactors of the College will continue their interest in its future, and I hope that some of them may be moved by Mr. Hide's recital of the additional requirements already in sight.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE.

I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Daly College staff and students alike upon the progress they have made and the successes they have won. I am told that there are no less than 70 boys here now, a wonderful contrast to the total of five little boys of 1904, and I make no doubt that with improved buildings and other facilities the numbers will continue to grow without sacrifice of quality or efficiency, for in the past you had to put up with considerable difficulties. You have had plague in the city, which delayed the erection of your buildings, you have had insufficient and uncomfortable accommodation and long terms of residence and study without a break, but cheerful good temper and willing co-operation on the part of masters and boys alike have carried you through.

And here let me say how deeply I regret that to-day's celebrations should be clouded by a tinge of melancholy, when we reflect upon the loss that the College has sustained in the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Nicholls, who was so promising and capable a member of the staff. There is one way in which chiefs can co-operate with the principal and secure the fullest advantage of the money they have spent, the importance of which has not perhaps been fully realised, though in this respect matters are improving, and that is by sending boys from their States to the College when they are young and insisting on their regular attendance. In Europe boys are learning a second language and have made considerable advance in arithmetic at an age when Indian boys of noble birth have hardly begun to read or write their mother tongue. And in Europe regularity of attendance is insisted on by parents. And until an improvement is shown in these two respects it is impossible to reap the full benefit of the instruction that is available. The remedy lies in your Highness' hands.

SCOPE FOR THE ALUMNI.

There is just one other thing I should like to say before I conclude. Except those who become Ruling Chiefs or the heads of families with estates to manage, I am told that few of the old boys are to be found doing useful public work in the various states in later life. And yet there is plenty of scope for them, for the great group of Central India and Rajputana States needs practical administration in every department of Government, and I cannot but think that among the young men of good birth and high character sent out into the world by these Colleges there should be many with pre-eminent qualifications to do good service. I have heard some talk of a Post-Diploma college and there may be the seed in that idea of a scheme which would render such boys even more fit for useful state employment. But whatever may come of it, Ruling Chiefs would do well by their countries, do well by their nobles, and do well by these colleges, if they would steadily bear in mind that there is no better stuff for responsible work than is to be found in the class of boys who pass through them, that it would be good policy to employ them when possible and to support any scheme that may be wisely devised to render them more fit for such employment.

I note that it was Lord Dufferin who opened the first building of Daly College in 1885. He was my first master, under whom I served more than 30 years ago, and whose memory I hold in reverence and affection. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to me to follow in his footsteps, and the buildings which it is now my great pleasure to declare open are worthy of the noble purpose for which they are intended.

They have been designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, that unrivalled master of Indian architecture to whom so many parts of India are indebted for beautiful and practical edifices. It is my earnest wish that the Kunwars who are brought up among architectural beauties may be influenced by them, and learn from them, and in them, to live lives at once noble and practical.

NEW RAILWAY SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd. Karachi, for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6in. gauge from Jacobabad on the North-Western Railway to Shahdadpur, via Mouladad and Gahri Khaio, a distance of about 48 miles. This survey will be known as the Jacobabad Shahdapur Railway Survey.

GOLD MINT FOR INDIA.

India Office Despatch on the Subject Received.

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Government of India have received and are now considering a despatch, on the subject of the establishment of a gold mint in India, which Mr. Baker, on the 6th, alluded to as having been sent out to them by the India Office.

What the India Office has said in the despatch Mr. Baker could not reveal at that stage, but apparently Lord Crewe is prepared for immediate publication provided the Government of India is agreeable.

INSPECTION OF ABORLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PASIGHAT ASSAM FRONTIER, Nov 8.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam and party left Dibrugarh on board the "Brahmakunda" on the 3rd, and reached Koba on the 4th, where he inspected the post, and then left for Pillung, which was reached on the 5th. After halting here for the day the party proceeded to Pasighat. Here some representative Abor Gams brought their wants to the notice of the Chief Commissioner mainly on two points, education and medical relief. The Chief Commissioner promised to open a school in the neighbourhood of Kebong, and a school and dispensary at Pasighat. He left by boat on the morning of the 8th for Sibiamukh.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Lieut. Pitts Tucker, Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Yesterday evening the junior Ranee o Travancore was safely delivered of a son This morning 21 guns were fired at Trevandrum to announce the birth of an heir to the throne

SACRILEGE AND THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN CITY, Nov. 8.

Early this morning some *badmashees* broke into a celebrated Hindu temple, known as *Prahlad Puri*, adjoining the old fort of the city, and removed an image of Lakshmi, which was found in fragments in a neighbouring well with a silver crown removed. The police are enquiring into the matter. Hindoos attribute this sacrilege to Mahomedans, between whom and them feelings for some months have been greatly strained.

BLOCK ON E. I. RAILVAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOWRAH CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Howrah Calcutta, E. I. Railway, wires under date 8th November:—

Owing to a slight accident to a goods train at mile 92 near Mankar station (Burdwan, Bengal), on the E. I. Ry. main line, single line working over the down line had to be resorted to during last night. The down Punjab mail, 6 down Express and 18 down Passenger arrived. 23, 63 and 12 minutes late respectively.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur, M. A., Kuddus Badsha Sahib of Madras has sent the following letter to the Secretary, Moslem University Committee, Lucknow:—

After all Government's intentions with regard to the granting of a charter to the proposed Moslem University have been made public, and no one feels more keenly than myself the sad disappointment that the decision has caused to the Moslem community. It is a settled fact that Government is not prepared to grant it exactly on the lines sketched by the Moslem community, and the altered conditions do not certainly find favour with us, but when funds were invited it was given to be understood that the proposed university would be empowered to affiliate to itself all the Moslem colleges and schools in the land which satisfied certain conditions. We felt greatly rejoiced at the time, for Government raised no question as to this "sine qua" "non" of its existence, and all that we were informed was that money was the chief desideratum, and hence the munificence of funds. Now, however, the donors feel sorry that the hopes with which they subscribed have been shattered. I feel along with many more of my countrymen that the terms on which Government is prepared to grant a charter are not calculated to serve the true interests of the community.

Now many are of opinion that there is no need for a university established under such restricted authority, and feel that the contributions intended for the promotion of the educational interests of the Moslem community should not be utilised for a one single local institution. So they feel that it will be futile to spend the vast amount of thirty lakhs of rupees collected on a phantom university when there are more pressing needs. I refer to those thousands of patriotic fellow religionists who are exhausting themselves for the sake of their religion and their country, leaving their wives and children destitute, towards whom humane considerations and the call of duty demand substantial help from us. Whatever be the culmination of the fierce and bloody war, there is no doubt that indescribable suffering is involved on the part of the Turks, our brothers in faith. Personally I am of opinion that the money cannot be better employed than by sending relief to indigent sufferers. Indeed, there can be nothing more honourable or generous than to lend a helping hand to our fellow-religionists whose lives are at stake.

It may, however, be pointed out that the Constitution Committee of the university has no power to utilize the money in the direction I have suggested, and I am, indeed, aware of the principle which underlies this objection. To stem this difficulty, I suggest that a circular be sent to the various donors, instituting enquiries as to whether they would wish to utilize their respective contributions in aid of the Turkish sufferers. As for myself I request the Committee to remit my donation at once to our leader the Rt. Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, LL.D., C.I.E., who is straining every nerve to relieve the victims of war, or to H. E. the Viceroy. Should Government be at any time pleased to grant a charter under the conditions now demanded by the community, I promise to double my present donation.

A STARTLING ADVENTURE.

Mid-night Rescue of an Officer in Mid-Ocean.

SMART WORK BY THE DUFFERIN

As reported in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterdad the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin" arrive in Bombay harbour on November 7th from Southampton.

When about 800 miles from Bombay an exciting incident occurred on board, a young subaltern of the Royal Field Artillery, returning to India, from leave having a narrow escape from death by drowning.

About 11 o'clock in the night of the occurrence the officer, with some fellow passengers, was sitting on the rail and somehow fell over the side. An alarm was at once raised and the vessel was stopped. Life buoys were quickly flung into the water and two boats were manned and lowered with much promptness.

The first of the boats reached the struggling officer within ... minutes from the time the alarm "man overboard" was first raised. By 11-30 he was back on board the ship and in hospital little the worse for his exciting adventure and, be it said, extremely narrow escape from death.

The greatest credit is due to the Commander and officers of the "Dufferin" as the rescue in not altogether favourable circumstances, which incidentally, will serve to confirm the confidence already placed in R. I. M. ships and their companies.

BARROWS LECTURER.

Public and Private Relief.

Last night Professor Charles R. Henderson, Ph. D. (Head of the Department of Practical Sociology, Chicago University), the Barrows lecturer this year, delivered his second lecture in Bombay in the Wilson College Hall before a large audience.

The Professor was received with cheers and immediately began his lecture on "Public and Private Relief to Dependents and Abnormal Persons." The warned his audience not to expect him to work miracles upon them or himself in dealing with the subject. He caused some amusement by stating that the Americans were immigrants from Europe and that the first thing those immigrants had done on arrival was to fall upon the aborigines instead of falling on their knees to offer prayers and thanks to God Almighty.

But he proceeded that if the first settlers had not treated the aborigines justly and kindly, their children were trying to make amends. He then described what was being done for the aborigines both in the United States and in Canada, but it was regrettable that the people on whose behalf much social effort was being expended were ready victims of disease because they had been unable fully to grasp civilized thought and method.

The lecturer then dealt with the problem of the sub-normal and dependent—the feeble-minded, the insane, servile, crippled and ignorant. These, he said, were always present. The suggestion, had once been made seriously and by a doctor—a very ingenious doctor—that all such should be "removed," He pointed out that it could easily be done "and no doubt," remarked Professor Henderson, "the doctor was right chemically. It could be done; but the heart of man would not permit it. Human sympathy forbade it, and love and charity set out to find how to preserve them," and they hoped to find the way to end the trouble.

After tracing the causes which led to people becoming dependent, the lecturer passed on to describe the evolution of charity, which first of all practised voluntarily by the early Christian congregations—has come ultimately to the State and is publicly administered. He told the story—so often told before—of the people who came to an early Christian colony and found it without any visible representation of the Deity. They asked where were the gods, where the altars; and in reply were directed to the company of the poor on whom the brethren bestowed their charity in the name of the God whom they served. That, said the lecturer, was the early ideal of service and the beginning of charity—the poor were the altar of God.

More than passing notice was devoted to indiscriminate charity. It was this which had led to recognition that mediæval methods were all wrong. The hospitals, convents and monastries all had played a splendid part, but the indiscriminate bestowal of alms had brought into existence hordes of beggars, and it was this that led to the introduction of scientific giving—exemplified in the Poor Law passed when Elizabeth was Queen, as on that law were based the great Western relief Institutions.

In America merchants gathered together and scrutinised every case of poverty and a sum equivalent to Rs. 27,000,000 was paid by the Chicago merchants as private charity for the relief of the poor, and the lecturer had taken part in that organisation.

An interesting feature of the lecture was a description of the "Elberfield" system, a German municipal organisation of relief. He had seen the system at work in Berlin and Leipzig. Roughly put the system was that one or more selected men—selected not because they were rich or influential but becaus they were good men—working under a central organization undertook to study the conditions and needs of two or three particular families. These were watched, studied, then reported on and afterwards dealt with as necessary. The workers were honorary, and such was the charitable impulse that these honorary posts were eagerly sought after. They were called honorary officers and believed themselves honoured to be appointed as such.

Before concluding Professor Henderson referred to the policy of prevention of misery; but time prevented him from dealing with it as he had intended. That would come up in future lectures, as would the eugenic aspect of the policy.

The lecture was followed with rapt attention and the Professor was cheered at its conclusion.

TO-NIGHTS' LECTURE.

The subject of to-night's lecture is, "Policies of the western world in relation to the antisocial."

In this lecture Professor Henderson will deal with a subject peculiarly his own. The lecture will deal particularly with the deeper foundations of social treatment of offenders; juvenile courts, and a policy of prevention.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Swimming Sports at the Back Bay Baths.

A capital programme of sports was got through by the Cathedral School Swimming Club on the occasion of its first carnival at the Back Bay Baths yesterday forenoon. A large number of friends and spectators attended Mr. W. S. Glazebrook, one of the vice presidents of the Club, being also present besides a number of old boys.

The events attracted a great number of entries. Chief among them was the Championship of Bombay (Open), 50 yards, the prize, a cup and medal, which was presented by the Club. This was won by McClumphs, an old boy, in 27 1-5 seconds, a very creditable performance.

The other items were:—

Juniors (Heats) one length, won by Lawless. Beginners (1st prize watch) won by Gazalet II.

Diving, Juniors (1st prize, medal presented by F. E. Dunn, Esq., 2nd prize, silver pencil) Lawless and the Clumpha tied.

Diving, seniors (1st prize, silver card case) won by Mr. Hildreth (an old boy).

Walking the greasy pole (1st prize, silver pencil) Mr. Hildreth and Prince II tied. Seniors (Heats), 1 length won by McClumpha. Juniors (Final) 1 length (1st prize, cup presented by Mr. A. H. Gawthorne), Lawless and McClumpha tied. Jumble Race (Seniors and Juniors) (1st prize, 4 trips on the Mountain Railway) won by Prescott. Team Race, 4 length (1st prize medals presented by G. S. S. C.) Mr. McClumpha's team.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Savage wife of the head master after which Mr. P. R. Wilson made a speech expressed in a which he hoped the girls would have a similar institution before long. Great credit is due to the Commitee and Mr. Savage for the success of the sport.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

struction of a weir across the Jumna and the conversion of the "malarious swamps" into a lake. Whatever may be the merits of this plan I fear it is put forward too late. The site of the new city is I take it practically an accomplished fact. Moreover, if I am correctly informed, Captain Swinton's Committee were expressly warned by all the medical experts against water. Captain Swinton and his colleagues will be leaving England for India a fortnight hence. It is understood that the term for which Mr. Brodie's services were lent by Liverpool, expires in January but whether the Committee will have finished their labours so early as that I am unable to say.

THE LATE MR. E. M. SLATER.

Writing to me with reference to the lamented death of Mr. Edward Murray Slater one who knew him intimately reminds me that he had 33 years' service in India as an official of the Bank of Bengal, where he began as a very young man under Mr Robert Hardie, in Calcutta. Mr. Hardie was afterwards for years on the Council of India and is, I am glad to hear, still in good health and enjoying his well-earned repose. My correspondent continues:—"When Mr. Slater retired in 1903 he found idleness not at all to his taste and sought any work that would absorb his leisure. He was offered and accepted a consular post at Hyeres, where he remained for some time. Afterwards when he came on to London he was offered a bank managership in the East and was also invited to establish on new lines a London branch of the celebrated Tata firm. In this I believe he was singularly successful, the firm profiting by his high character for integrity and independence while his clearness of brain in business was only equalled by the unceasing kindness of his heart. He had not any ambition for public life but he made and kept hosts of friends and never made an enemy. Mr. Slater was a director of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, Limited, and at the meeting of that company on Tuesday a graceful and evidently sincere tribute to his memory was paid by the chairman (Mr. George B. Dodwell.) Mr. Dodwell said:—"Before commencing our procedings it is my melancholy duty to record the death which took place last week of our greatly esteemed colleague Mr. Edward Murray Slater. Without any thought of personal recognition, Mr. Slater had rendered to this company valuable and devoted service and we mourn to-day the loss of one whose qualities of mind and heart had endeared him to all, and whose high and in spiriting sense of loyalty was noticeable in everything that he did. I have lost a friend, Gentlemen.

EUGENICS AGAIN!

A Mr. Lidbetter, lecturing at Burlington House under the auspices of the Eugenics Education Society, suggested an inquiry on a large scale into the causes of infant mortality. It should tabulate the facts of ancestry, the conditions of home life, particulars of the mother's employment before and after the birth of the child, and, in short, all the circumstances which either possibly or certainly influenced the question. I can imagine the sort of reception to those who are employed to make these inquiries will receive in the homes of the poor. The best way to improve the stock is to enable the "deficient classes" to be better fed, better housed and better clad. With every respect for impatient idealists men, "The rest is all but leather or prunella."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Poor Nature! In one column of a great paper I read:—"Let the struggle be fought out on the merits of the combatants. As such it is a natural function in the course of the evolution of States and peoples. Nature is cruel." On the next page of the same journal there is a telegram from Sofia which tells us that the lovely Balkan autumn weather, so long defined this year, has come at last with its soft sunshine, etc., "as though nature felt pity for the hosts of brave men who now meet in deadly conflict and would fain alleviate their sufferings."

Mr. S. P. Sinha, Ex-Law Member of Council is being entertained by his Indian friends and admirers at luncheon at Frascati's to-day. The arrangements are in the hands of the following representative committee:—Messrs. E. Dalgado, B. C. Ghose, N. C. Ghose, M. M. Gandevia, A. H. Hussanally, S. M. Kazim, V. G. Kirkday, B. B. Langa, R. K. Lal, H. R. Abdul Majid, N. B. Nagarkar, C. S. Nagarkar, J. M. Parekh, Gordon Roy, B. Samtani, Sorabji Shapurji, L. Singh, H. A. Talcherkar, R. B. Vellani, M. A. Zahid.

Mr. Sinha's friends and admirers are not confined to Indians; many Europeans would, I am sure, have been glad to join in doing honour to the distinguished Bengali guest if they had been afforded the opportunity.

By the way, how much longer is that term "Europeans", as used in India, to last? Considering that there are comparatively few Europeans in India who are not English or Irish or Scottish the wonder is that should for so long a time have consented to their national identity being obscured by the general term European. I am told that it would not be easy to find a substitute. Perhaps, but is a substitute absolutely necessary! If you cannot get along without this differentiation of racial nomenclature the population of India might be roughly divided into three classes—(1) "British" or as I, not being a Scotsman, should prefer, "English." (2) Indians (3) foreigners. As India is part and parcel of the Empire your German French and Italian friends are surely just as much foreigners in Bombay and Calcutta as they are in London and Liverpool. Of course, a native of the Bristish Isles is no more a foreigner in India, or Australia for example, than a native of India or a native of Australia is a foreigner in the United Kingdom.—Q.E.D.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE B.V.A,

Last night was held the first of the series of functions forming the festive "week" by which the Bombay Volunteer Artillery intend right royally to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Corps. This was the dance at the Town Hall, the spacious interior of which was tastefully decorated with palms and buntings. The hosts were mustered in full strength, No. 3 (Poona) Company Commanded by Captain Glasgow arrived in Bombay in the afternoon and No. 4 from Ahmedabad under Lt. Lory later in the evening.

The guests numbered nearly 500 including all the officers of the garrison and those on board the Royal Naval and Royal Indian Marine ships in port. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning and the function was voted an entire success.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Edinburgh University.

PROFESSOR TAIT MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a circular addressed to Professor Tait's old students, and to others acquainted with his career, it is not necessary to bring evidence to show that both the man and his work are deserving of a lasting memorial.

At the time of the Professor's death in 1901, it was proposed that a Memorial should be founded; but as the University at that time was engaged in raising an Extensive Fund, it was decided that the proposal should not, then, be carried out independently. Nevertheless, two funds were provided, one by Sir John Jackson, M.P., an early laboratory student, and the other by Mrs. Tait and family and a few old students and friends, for the purpose of ensuring the continued prosecution of research work on Professor Tait's lines.

After the completion of the Extension Scheme a year or two ago, many old students expressed their regret that they had not had an opportunity of contributing to a Tait Memorial; and this feeling was renewed on the publication of the Professor's Life by Dr. Knott. Accordingly in November last, a meeting of old students and friends was held in the Physical Laboratory of the University, Principal Sir William Turner presiding. It was unanimously resolved to give all old students and old associates of the Professor the opportunity which many of them desired; and a Committee was appointed to settle the form of Memorial to be suggested, and to bring the project to the attention of those interested.

At a subsequent meeting of this Committee it was recalled that Professor Tait himself had strongly urged the founding of a second chair in his department, writing thus:—"Would it were not absolutely hoping against hope to proceed as follows:—In the Scottish Universities let many of the chairs be doubled; and or even trebled let there be, for instance, a Professor of Applied Mathematic in each, and a Professor of Experimental Physics, in place of the present solitary professors of the enormous subject of Natural Philosophy. . . . At present it is simply impossible for them to do thoroughly the immense amount of work which devolves upon each, and when they have done their best, no time remains to them to perform the grander half of a Professor's duty—the constant endeavour to extend his subject. . . . Let the multifarious duties now discharged by one overburdened man be distributed among two, three, or four. . . . but also let us take every care that they be rigorously kept to their work, and at once laid aside whenever they have ceased to be working teacher."—"Macmillan's Magazine," 1872.

The Committee accordingly decided to recommend the raising of a fund of from £20,000 to £25,000 sterling, for the purpose of endowing a second professorship of Natural Philosophy.

The proposed chair would be connected with the department of the Professor's work in which he achieved especially conspicuous success, namely, the application of mathematics to the solution of physical problems, including those which bear upon engineering and other departments of applied science; and the Committee feel sure such a chair would not only form an appropriate and worthy Memorial, but would also be in itself of the highest utility.

The Committee are making every effort to bring the project to the attention of all old students, both at home and abroad, and they are confident of getting into communication with over 6,000 of them. They feel justified, however, in appealing not to old students merely, but also to men who were associated with the Professor in any department of his work; to Natural Philosophers, Mathematicians, and Scientific men generally, who through their study of his publications have become indebted to him as a teacher; to those who are interested in the progress of our Universities, and recognise the great value of his services to education; and to such of his fellow citizens as take pride in his scientific eminence and recall with interest his picturesque personality.

The Hon. Secretary, Professor J. G. MacGregor. The University, Edinburgh, will be glad to furnish any information that may be desired, either by letter or, in cases in which it may be possible, by personal interview.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir George M. Paul, 16 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—We are, etc.

W. B. BLAIKIE, J. G. MACGREGOR,
B. HALL BLYTH, GEORGE M. PAUL,
A. CRUM BROWN, DAVID PAULIN,
GEO. A. GIBSON, WM. PEDDIE.
C. G. KNOTT,

Members of Executive Sub-Committee.

The British Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The naval position of the whole Empire is now so deeply serious that every part of it should consider the question whether our existing naval strength is adequate to our National and Imperial needs. The answer to that question is an emphatic negative. Given the advantage of the initiative—which Mr. Churchill has said will certainly not be ours—the German Navy at the moment of impact, could now attack us upon a footing of practical equality. The despatch, threatened by our Admiralty, of the third battle squadron, comprising eight battleships, to the Mediterranean at the end of this month, would leave us instantly in a state of great inferiority, under similar conditions of attack, unless eight other battleships could be brought forward, completely manned, to take their place. Whether such manning could be effected without deranging the ordinary training on shore, which is part of the life of the Navy, is most doubtful. In any case, it is certain that, under the arrangements announced by Mr. Churchill in Parliament last summer, we cannot rely on having, in 1914, more than 19 British battleships with which to confront 29 German in the event of sudden on-fall by the German High Sea Fleet, at their selected, and our average moment. The figures and calculations on which these statements are based are irrefutable. They are set forth in the work entitled "Britain's Imminent Danger," which the Imperial Maritime League is publishing. The fall of the United Kingdom would mean, of course, the instant dissolution of the Empire, each part of which would then have to fend for itself in a world of great competing nations. We must add to this that the sea-borne commerce of the British Empire, in all oceans outside the area of Home protection, is devoid of anything approaching adequate naval protection, and is exposed to the ravage of armed German merchant men, which are now present in every sea. The Imperial Maritime League is pressing for the arming of selected British merchant men, the embodiment of the Fleet Reserve (which would enable more battle vessels to be manned), and for measures to avert the compulsion of Britain to surrender in war through national starvation, due to interception of food supply. We appeal to every man and woman in the Daughter States of Britain to help the League in its endeavour to preserve the threatened heritage of our race.—We are, etc.

HAROLD F. WYATT,
GRAHAM H. HORTON SMITH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries Imperial Maritime League.

Oct. 25.

The following notice was issued by Brigadier-General Boblie Commanding Mandalay Brigade:—It is with great regret that the General Officer Commanding the Brigade announces the death of Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. O'Brien, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment. He was a conscientious, zealous and able officer and was most popular with all ranks. His death is a loss to the service generally and in particular to the battalion he commanded so well.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

Annual Shipping Report for the Year 1911-12.

SOME REMARKABLE STATISTICS.

At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1912, 10,445 merchant vessels, registering about 21 3-4 million tons gross, held classes assigned by the Committee of Lloyd's Register. The details are as follows:—

VESSELS CLASSED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK AT 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Material of Construction.	Description.	British. No.	British. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Iron and Steel	Steam	6073	12854517	9,344	20220421
	Sail	280	411083	949	1469763
Wood and Composite	Steam & Sail	141	18084	152	20068
Total...		6,494	13283684	10445	21710257

During the year, classes were assigned by the Committee to 684 new vessels. Their registered gross tonnage amounted to 1,468,166 tons. These figures represent 623 steamers of 1,455, 988 tons and 61 sailing vessels of 21,178 tons, all of which were constructed, in accordance with approved plans, under the special supervision of the Surveyors to Lloyd's Register. Of the total, 1,006,535 tons, or about 68 1-2 per cent., were built for the United Kingdom, and 461,631 tons, or about 31 1-2 per cent., for the British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

As compared with the figures for the preceding twelve months, the present return, following the general movement of the shipbuilding industry, shows an increase of 366,865 tons as regards steamers, and, 2,825 tons as regards sailing vessels.

The following table sets forth the new tonnage classed by the Society during the last ten years:—

	STEAM. Tons.	SAIL. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.
1902-3	1,182,265	68,155	1,250,420
1903-4	1,051,960	27,085	1,079,045
1094-5	1,189,769	11,058	1,200,827
1905-6	1,408,579	4,066	1,412,645
1906-7	1,470,312	14,410	1,484,722
1907-8	1,147,547	4,244	1,151,791
1908-9	845,719	9,265	854,984
1909-10	933,703	6,243	929,946
1910-11	1,089,123	9,353	1,098,476
1911-12	1,455,988	12,178	1,468,166

It affords the Committee much pleasure to observe the continued confidence which Shipbuilders and Shipowners have in the Society's Rules for the construction and classification of steel ships. Under these Rules plans for vessels representing two and half million tons of shipping have been approved during the past twelve months for construction under the Society's survey with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, and since the Rules were revised in June, 1909, plans for over six million tons of shipping have been so approved.

The Society's returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1912, showed that the tonnage in course of construction under the survey of the Society's Surveyors was 1,820,392 tons gross, a number never before reached in the history of the Society. Of this total 482,875 tons were being built abroad.

To meet the convenience of French Shipowners, Shipbuilders, and Marine Engineers, in complying with the requirements of the French Shipping Law (under the provisions of which the highest classification in Lloyd's Register exempts vessels from certain official surveys), the Committee have issued a translation of the Society's Rules in the French language and, in view of the large amount of tonnage now being constructed under the special survey of the Society's Surveyors in Germany, a translation of the Rules is being printed in the German language.

THE DIESEL ENGINE.

The advent of the Diesel Engine for marine purposes was referred to in last year's Annual Report, and the success of the first vessels fitted with engines of this type has already led to a very considerable increase in their construction, more especially in Holland and Germany. This development has been watched by the Committee with great care and interest, and the various problems attendant on the introduction of the internal combustion engine into sea-going vessels have received the close attention of Mr. Milton, the Society's Chief Engineer Surveyor, who has made a special study of Internal Combustion Engines. It is felt, however, that the time has hardly yet arrived for the provision of Rules on the subject. The confidence placed, both at home and abroad, in the Society's requirements is shown by the fact that there are at the present time being built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register, Diesel Engines for 34 vessels, 23 of which vessels are of tonnage ranging from 2,000 to 10,000.

These engines are of various types, including four stroke and two stroke cycles single acting, two stroke cycle double acting, and also of the "Junker" type. They range in power from 1,750 to 120 Brake H. P. per set. There are also several sets of oil engines of other types for small vessels being constructed under the Society's survey, ranging from 50 to 320 Brake H. P.

In last year's Report it was stated that the motor vessel "Vulcanus," fitted with a four stroke cycle Diesel engine, had commenced work with promising results. This vessel has been running during the year, and the results of the working of the engines have been so satisfactory to the oweners that they have now under construction with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book five other vessels of considerably larger size and with Diesel engines of greater power, which will be fitted by the same Engine Builders, the Nederlandsche Fabriek van Werktuigen en Spoorweg-Materieel, of Amsterdam. At the present time, the Society's Surveyors have under inspection at these works 11 sets of Diesel Engines intended to be fitted in 6 vessels, the aggregate power of the engines being 10,100 Brake H.P.

During the year, Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, of Copenhagen, have completed the oil-engined vessels "Selandia" and "Fionia," (now named "Christian X."). These vessels, which hold the Society's highest class, are of 5,000 tons each, and are fitted with Diesel engines of the four stroke cycle types. The "Selandia," after visiting London and Antwerp, has made a successful voyage to Bangkok and thence to Copenhagen, where she was examined by the Society's Surveyors, who reported that her engines had given satisfaction and needed only some minor repairs. The Builders of these vessels have in course of construction similar engines for six twin-screw vessels, two of them being of higher power than the "Selandia." These are all being constructed under the Society's survey.

The official trials of the oil-engined vessels "Fordonian," of 2,000 tons gross, have recently been carried out with successful results. This vessel, which has been built under the Society's inspection by the Clyde Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ld., is fitted with Diesel engines of the two stroke cycle type, of 750 Brake B.P., and will be assigned the Society's classification "For Canadian Lake Service."

SOME BIG SHIPS.

A noticeable feature of the Society's operations during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1912, is the large number of steamers of upwards of 5,000 tons each which have received the 100A1 class. No fewer than 86 such vessels have been classed during the year under review.

Nine vessels, each of which exceeds 10,000 tons have been assigned the Society's classification since the issue of the last Annual Report.

At the present date, there are in hand 15 vessels of 12,000 tons and upwards intended for the Society's classification, including the

	Tons.	Owners.
Aquitania	45,000	Cunard S.S. Co., Ld.
One steamer	32,500	Holland-Amerika Line.

There are also several steamers of 10,000—12,000 tons each being built to the Society's classification for arcon's companies.

The tendency towards the introduction of modifications in recognized forms of ship construction still continues, and the many proposals in this direction receive the careful consideration of the Committee, who are always willing to place at the disposal of Shipowners and Shipbuilders the experience and advice of the Society.

An increasing amount of tonnage is being built for the Society's classification upon the Isherwood system of longitudinally framed vessels. Up to the end of June, 1912 64 of these vessels, of 264, 368 tons, had received the Society's classification. Since that date no fewer than 114 such vessels registering 593,400 tons have been completed or are in course of construction, under the special survey of the Society's Surveyors. From the earliest introduction of this type of ship construction the Society has given the most careful consideration to the details of the scantlings and arrangements of the Isherwood vessels in order to ensure their structural efficiency in accordance with the Society's standard of classification.

The vessels built, or building, with a view to receiving the classification of Lloyd's Register, include some for the British Admiralty, the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, and other countries; also for several of the principal Railway Companies both at home and abroad. In addition to the large number of passenger and cargo vessels under construction, there are vessels of many types being built under the society's survey, such as those for Channel service, various coasting trade, and river service; also fishing vessels, dredgers, hopper barges, sailing and steam yachts, motor and other launches, &c.

The demand for new steamers intended for carrying oil in bulk, which last year was unusually brisk, has enormously increased. Since the 1st July, 1911, 16 vessels (of 66,911 tons) intended to be used for this purpose have been assigned the Society's classification, whilst there are now preparing and in course of construction at home and abroad no fewer than 87 vessels, registering 479,000 tons, the plans for which have been approved by the Committee with a view to being classed 100A1 "Carrying Petroleum in bulk." These figures represent practically the whole of such tonnage under construction, and it may be interesting to observe that ten of the vessels are 525 feet in length, and of about 10,000 tons gross, these vessels being larger than any yet constructed for carrying oil in bulk.

ADVANCE OF OIL FUEL.

Concurrently with the increase in the number of vessels under construction for carrying oil in bulk, there is a great development taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal. The Society issued Rules for the use of oil fuel as long ago as 1902, and within recent years, a few vessels have been adapted fur burning such fuel. The more extended use of this fuel has been under the consideration of Shipowners for some time, and several vessels when originally built have been constructed with oil fuel bunkers (although not supplied with oil burning apparatus), so that the conversion from coal to oil fuel can easily be effected in the event of its being considered desirable.

Taking the United Kingdom alone, the following figures show the expansion which is now going on in the replacement of coal by oil. From the 1st January, 1910, to the present time, there have been completed, under the survey of the Society's Surveyors, 15 oil-carrying vessels, and 19 other vessels, constructed with oil fuel bunkers. Of these, 4 of the former type and 14 of the latter were not fitted with oil burning apparatus, whilst the remaining 16 vessels had complete appliances. At the present date oil fuel bunkers are being constructed in 45 oil-carrying vessels and in 19 other vessels, all of which are being built under the Society's Survey. Complete oil burning installations will be fitted in 35 of the former, and in 9 of the latter.

The Society's Rules for the burning and carrying of oil fuel are applicable to oil with a flash point not lower than 150° F., and in all the vessels hitherto classed under these Rules, as well as in most of those now in course of construction in which oil fuel is to be used the arrangements are suitable for this class of oil. Recently, however, there has been a great development in the supply of oil fuel with a lower flash point, and it is intended that this kind of oil shall be used on board 12 of the large oil-carrying vessels now being built. In these cases, the bunkers and arrangements have received the special consideration of the Committee, who have approved plans providing for the special conditions which experience with the carriage of light oil has show not be advisable. Should the use of low flash fuel oil for marine purposes become more general, the Committee will prepare detailed Rules on the subject.

The period under review has witnessed a notable extension of the Society's operations in the United States of America. There are 40 vessels of 175,000 tons now in course of construction in that country for classification in Lloyd's Register book, of which 17 of 63,000 tons are being constructed in the American shipbuilding yards on the Great Lakes:

In the course of the year, the plans of 841 vessels intended to be built of steel, 49 of wood and 3 of composite materials—making a total of 893 vessels—were submitted for the Committee's consideration with a view to the approval of the vessels for classification by the Society.

During the year 1,060,111 tons of ship and boiler steel were tested by the Society's Surveyors at home and abroad—an increase of 210,806 tons over the return for the year 1910-11.

At the present time there are 79 steel manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom, and 181 abroad, recognized by the Committee for the production of steel for use in the construction of vessels and machinery intended for classification in Lloyd's Register Book. Such recognition is not extended to any establishment until it has been inspected and reported to be satisfactory by the Society's Surveyors. A full list of these steel works is published in the Society's Book of Rules.

The Society's Surveying Staff now comprises 344 officers.

The Committee have, during the past twelve months, still further increased the number of Surveyors exclusively in the service of the Society stationed at ports abroad by the appointment of additional Surveyors at Bremen, Buenos Ayres, Cleveland (Ohio), Hamburg (3), New York, Philadelphia (2), Pittsburg (2), Sydney, N. S. W., and Vienna; and Exclusive Surveyorship have been established at Christania (where 2 Exclusive Surveyors are now stationed), Galveston, and Rio de Janeiro. These Exclusive Surveyors, the majority of whom have been trained on the Society's Home Staff, now number 79.

The total length of chain cable tested during the year at the Public Proving Houses in the United Kingdom, all of which are under the superintendence of the Society, was 541,818 fathoms, in addition to a large quantity of miscellaneous chains. The number of anchors tested was 8,350.

In addition to the above Establishments, there are 21 Anchor and Chain Cable Testing Machines on the Continent of Europe, and 21 in the United States of America, which have been recognized by the Committee, after the inspection of the machines by the Society's Surveyors, for the testing of Anchors and Chain Cables to be supplied to foreign-owned vessels which are classed, or intended to be classed, in Lloyd's Register Book. In these cases the necessary tests are required to be carried out in the presence of the Surveyors to the Society. A list of these machines is given in the Society's Rules.

Attention was directed in last year's Report to the great development in the oversea carriage of frozen and chilled meat, dairy produce, fruit, etc. This development shows no signs of abating, and again this year there is a large increase in the number of vessels in respect of which the Society's certificate of classification of Refrigerating Machinery (Lloyd's R.M.C.) has been issued. At the present time there are 161 vessels so classed in the Society's Register Book, and on these vessels 929 periodical inspections have been held at both the loading and home ports during the past twelve months. In addition, there are 22 vessels under construction, the refrigerating machinary of which is being built under the inspection of the Society's Surveyors. The importance of these surveys especially to Shipowners and Underwriters, will be appreciated when it is remembered, that the 183 vessels mentioned above have insulated cargo chambers representing a total capacity of over 12,000,000 carcases of mutton.

To meet the convenience of the several interests involved, Surveyors have been stationed at important Colonial and Foreign loading ports, and it is a source of gratification to the Committee to observe that the advantages accruing from the inspection by the Society's expert Surveyors of Refrigerating Appliances continue to be increasingly appreciated.

Several of the large cold stores for frozen meat, including those of the Port of London Authority, have been submitted to the inspection of the Society Surveyors during the past twelve months, and in some instances stores have been constructed under the supervision of the Society.

The number of vessels to which freeboards were assigned by the Society under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, up to the 30th June, 1912, was 16,293. The number to which free-board were assigned during 1911-12 was 470, representing an approximate gross tonnage of 1,291,15[illegible] tons. These figures refer to original assignments and are quite independent of a large number of reassignments under the amended Tables of 1906. Of these latter cases 5,019 were dealt with up to the end of June last.

The Committee are pleased to observe that the annual circulation of Lloyd's Register Book continues to show a steady increase. 6,239 copies of the 1911-12 edition were issued. This number has already been exceeded in the circulation of the 1912-13 edition of the book, and the total number of this edition eventually issued will be the largest on record. Two Registers of Yachts are also published by the Society, one in London, containing full particulars relating to British and Foreign Yachts, and the other in New York. The latter is exclusively devoted to American and Canadian Yachts and Yachting. Both these books have a large circulation.

The increasing extent to which Wireless Telegraphy and Submarine Signalling are being used in passenger steamers is shown by the fact that there are now recorded in the Society's Register Book 1,392 vessels fitted with Wireless Telegraphic installations as compared with 1,013 at this date last year and 630 fitted with Submarine Signallingg apparatus as compared with 566 last year.

The number and gross tonnage Yachts classed in the Society's Register of Yachts are 676 yachts of 117,798 tons. Of these, 310 of 105,702 tons are steam yachts and 305 of 8,163 tons are sailing yacht while 61 of 3,933 tons are fitted with internal combustion engines.

Included in the foregoing are 176 yachts built in accordance with the Rule for the Construction and Classification of Yachts of the International Rating Classes under the inspection of the Society's Surveyors of which 64 have been built abroad. These yachts have all received the Special Class R in the Society's Register of Yachts.

A NOTABLE INNOVATION.

To promote still further the study of Marine Engineering the Committee have had much pleasure in granting Lloyds Register Scholarships in that branch of Study at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. These Scholarships, like those previously established by the Committee in Naval Architecture are of the value of £50 per annum tenable for three years.

The Committee have now established 14 Scholarships, distributed as follows:—3 in Naval Architecture at the University of Glasgow 3 in Naval Architecture, and 3 in Marine Engineering, at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne 3 in Naval Architecture at the University of Liverpool and 2 in Marine Engineering in connection with the Institute of Marine Engineers.

The subject of the occurrence of fires in bunkers and in coal cargoes has been under consideration and an investigation has been made by Mr. Milton, the Society's Chief Engineer Surveyor, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of taking stepts to lessen their frequency. The conclusions arrived at on important subject have been embodied in a printed report, and the Committee will have much pleasure in supplying copies of this Report to Shipowners and others interested in the matter, upon application being made to the Secretary.

A small Export Committee has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to consider the question of the efficient subdivision of merchant ships in the interests of safety of life at sea, and Dr. Thearle has been authorised to act as a member of this Departmental Committee, which is now engaged upon its important investigation.

An agreement has been made between the commission of the Veritas Austro-Ungarico and the Committee of Lloyd's Register with a view to improve the organisation of the Veritas, and at the same time to give to owners of vessels belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Marine the advantage of classification for their vessels with both societies on the basis of survey by one organisation only with the consequent reduction of expense and saving of time. Under this agreement, which came, into force on the 1st July, 1912, the Veritas Austro-Ungarico have adopted the Rules of Lloyd's Register in their entirety, and in future iron and steel vessels can only be classed in the Veritas Austro-Ungarico Register Book provided they can at the same time be classed in Lloyd's Register Book.

The Committee are confident that this arrangement will prove of great advantage to the Austro-Hungarian Mercantile Marine, which has recently been growing in size and importance.

At the beginning of July last, a Visitation Committee made a tour of inspection of the Shipbuilding and Engineering establishments on the North East Coast of England. The yards and engine works at all the ports visited were very fully employed. The amount of tonnage being built under the inspection of the Society's Surveyors was greater than that under construction on the occasion of any previous visit. The Society's Surveyors charged with the inspection of this large volume of work were found to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily, and to be rendering good service.

The Visitation Committee have much pleasure in recording their lively appreciation of the most cordial welcome which was extended to them by the Principals and Managerts of the several Establishments visited, as well as by the Dock and Harbour Authorities of the various ports, and by the others whom they met in the course of their tour. It was gratifying to the Committee to find throughout evidence of the reputation and confidence which the Society and its representatives enjoy, and they are confirmed in the opinion that such visits are conducive in many wayes to the mutual advantage of the Society and its clients.

In last year's Report it was announced that an important amendment had been made in the constitution of the Society, providing for the representation of Shipbuilders and Engineers on the General Committee.

The Committee feel that the Society is to be congratulated upon having the benefit of the scientific knowledge and practical experience of the distinguished Shipbuilders and Engineers, who have agreed to serve as Members of the General Committee, and whose co-operation cannot fail to be of advantage to the Mercantile Marine.

The addition of these members to the General Committee does not in any way interfere with the constitution of the Technical Committee, composed or Shipbuilders, Engineers, Steel Makers, and Forgemasters, elected by the principal Technical Institutions in the United Kingdom. This Committee, since its establishment over twenty years ago, has rendered services of the utmost value to the Society and to all the important interest concerned.

The Technical Committee, at their meetings during the year, considered and approved alterations proposed in the Society's Rules for the construction of ships and machinery.

The Committee have to record with profound regret the death, during the year under review, of Mr. Edward Pembroke, whose wide knowledge and sterling character made him so sincerely valued by all his colleagues, and of Mr. Henry M. Colvil, who as Deputy-Chairman of the Glasgow Committee and in other capacities, had rendered loyal service to the Society.

It is fitting that reference should also be made in this Report to the death of Mr. John Ward, of Messrs. William Denny and Bros., and of Mr. James Dunn, of Messrs. Vickers, Ld. Both these gentlemen had been for several years valued members of the Technical Committee of Lloyd's Register, and the Committee feel that by their death the profession of Naval Architecture has suffered severe loss.

At the end of December, a letter was received from Sir John Glover stating that the advance of his 83rd year reminded him that it was his duty to make way for a younger man on the Committee of Lloyd's Register, on which he had served with much pleasure for so many years, and that he wished to resign his seat on the Committee at the end of 1911.

The Committee, who received this announcement with great regret, desire to give public expression to their recognition of the eminent services which Sir John Glover has rendered to Lloyd's Register, and through it to the Shipping Interest of this and other countries, during his thirty-nine years' membership of the Committee, and their high appreciation of the distinguished ability with which he discharged the duties of Chairman from 1899 to 1907.

Mr. Samuel Cross, who had served as one of the representatives of Liverpool for twenty-six years, retired on the 30th June last. The Committee placed upon their Minutes a resolution expressing their appreciation of the valued services he had rendered to the Society throughout the long period during which he was associated with the administration of its affaris.

The Right Hon. Lord Inchcape and Sir Kenneth S. Anderson were elected by the General Shipowner's Society, London, to serve on the Committee of Lloyd's Register in the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Edward Pembroke and the retirement of Sir John Glover.

On the completion, at the end of June, of Sir Edward Beauchamp's term of office as Deputy-Chairman and Treasurer of Lloyd's Register, the Committee had great pleasure in recording in their Minutes their sence of the devotion and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office

Sir Frederic Bolton, who was Chairman of Lloyd on 1906, was unanimously elected by the Committee to succeed Sir Edward Beauchamp.

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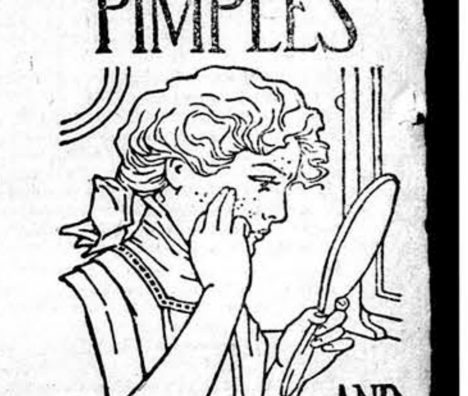

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TRAFALGAR DAY.

The Government and Sea Training.

NAVY LEAGUE'S BANQUET.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated on October 21, in many parts of the country. Large crowds inspected the wreaths and decorations around the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square, the visitors including some Chelsea pensioners, many seamen and soldiers, and a considerable number of school children. At a conference on sea training held in London the chief point urged by the speakers was the need of a Government grant for the training of boys for a sea career and there was much satisfaction at the announcement, conveyed in a letter from Mr. Lloyd George, that he is now considering with other Government Departments the question of providing this assistance. The Navy League held a banquet at Prince's Restaurant in the evening, and the day was commemorated in a similar manner by the Shipwrights' Company, and by the members of the Royal Navy Club at the Whitehall Rooms, where Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade presided and the guest was Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig. On behalf of the Imperial Maritime League a wreath was laid at the foot of the Nelson monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Victory at Portsmouth was decorated in commemoration of Trafalgar. Garlands of evergreens adorned the mastheads and yardarms, wreaths were suspended between the masts, and the historic signal in the code used at the action was flown.

A FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY.

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

To the literature of Trafalgar, of which Oct. 21, was the 107th anniversary. The "Times" was able to contribute a remarkable and hitherto unpublished document. It is a letter written by a midshipman who served on board the "Royal Sovereign" Collingwood's flagship at the famous battle. The original letter is the property of Miss Robinson who resides at Alton Staffordshire. The writer George Castle was this lady's great-uncle and the letter which was written to her grandmother has been handed down as an heirloom in the family. It will be seen that it is dated Nov. 3rd, 1805, the day after the Royal Sovereign anchored off Gibraltar. This was 13 days after the battle, an interval which would give the writer time to collate his experiences with those of his surviving shipmates.

The letter is interesting as a vivid personal narrative of a great experience, although it adds little which is at once new and authentic to what is known from other sources of the details of the battle and of the Royal Sovereign's share in it. The omissions indicated here and there in the text are only of a word or two which are now illegible in the original MS.:—

A MIDSHIPMAN'S LETTER.

H.M.S. Royal Sovereign,
Gibraltar Nov. 3rd 1805.

Dear Sister,—By the great Mercy of God I'm left safe and unhurt, both from the Enemy and the Elements, for I can safely say we have engaged both, but thank God our poor shattered Ship has arrived here this evening after tossing about more than a week at the mercy of wind and waves. Yet you see I've weathered all dangers and I hope to make amends by this for my last letter which was a very poor one indeed.—The ship that went from us with the dispatches to England, went giving us scarcely any notice so that I could not get a sheet of paper ready to tell you I was safe, before the Boat showed off. You may say why had I not a letter ready for the first opportunity, certainly I ought—but you know I was generally Astern of the lighter! however I shall proceed to give you as much account as I can of the Glorious 21st of October—that was truly a glorious day for us. But stop! in gaining a Battle we have lost a brave Commander, he fell gloriously just as a Briton ought to die—he has done his duty to his Country, and has gone to rest where neither war nor slaughter reach, and has left room for others to follow his example, we will let our Enemies see, though they have deprived us of one Nelson, we have more in store.—

On the 19th of Octr, the look out ships made the signal, the enemy was put to Sea, but in the evening they put in again, we saw them to Leeward of us again on Sunday the 20th, it was then very bad weather, and they were closed to the Land so that we could not bear down upon them by reason of a Lee shore. However on the next morning by daylight we saw them farther from the land, we immediately bore up for them.—We led the Van, ran right down among them, this Ship sails very well indeed, she was 55 minutes engaged with them before any other Ship came to our assistance and we were along side of a great three decker, I can assure you it was glorious work, I think you would have liked to have seen me thump it into her quarter, I'm stationed at the heaviest gun in the Ship, and I stuck close to one gun and poured it into her, she was so close, it was impossible to miss her, she behaved very rascally, for when she struck first to us, she went round our bows, and when right ahead of us, up with her Ensign and raked us, but we soon brought our starboard guns to bear upon her, crash went her masts, and then she was fairly sicken'd—she was a Spanish Admiral's ship but the Admiral was kill'd, and after that we made an 84 strike to us, I looked once out of stern ports—but I saw nothing but French and Spaniards round firing at us in all directions—it was shocking to see the many brave seamen mangled so, some with their heads half shot away, others with their entrails mashed lying panting on the deck, the greatest slaughter was on the quarter deck and Poop—we had seven Ships on us at once—the Belle Isle was next to us in the Action, and she kept off a great deal of fire from us . . . likewise the Tonnant. We began the engagement a quarter before twelve and did not cease firing till three in the afternoon, but we had not ended entirely till sunset, when the remnants of the enemy's Fleet which were only 16 out of 35 sail of the line, went away for Cadiz—we had 26 "and we have them all yet"—we took and destroyed 21 of the enemy, and there are only 11 sail of the Line in Cadiz now—if the weather had not come on so boistrous, we should have been able to secure all our Prizes, but we have only three in Gibraltar, the rest are however destroyed, 2 got ashore in the Gale. one large spanish four decker, and the one that struck to us—we were obliged to sink some ourselves, for we could scarcely take care of our own disabled Ships—I forgot to tell you our main and mizen masts went over board soon after the Spaniard struck to us—the Admiral left us after the engagement, and went on board of the Euryalus Frigate and took us in tow till the next morning, when the Neptune took us and he went to collect the ships—indeed he is a fine old Fellow—he [illegible] a second Nelson—we have got 200 prisoners on board French and Spaniards—they are droll looking fellows, they say they took us for the Victory and were determined to sink us, but believe they found it hard work to sink a British Man of War—the smoak was so thick in the action we cou'd hardly make out the French from the English, the Belle Isle fired into us till the Admiral hailed her, we fired into the Victory once, about the middle of the action a Lieut. came and said Lord Nelson was slightly wounded, but soon after the Capn came and said he was dead—he said Lord Nelson was afraid we should go down, indeed she rolled so much after her masts were gone we could scarcely fight the lower deck, the water was almost knee deep, however it served to wash away the Blood, we have 1 Lieut. 1 Do. marines, 2 Midn, Master a [illegible] 40 men kill'd—100 wounded—including Mr. Clavill our 1st Lieut. Thompson, Kennicote, and another Mid—1 Lieut. marines—the Admiral Captain—and Mr. Cosway unhurt—we have not so many killed as the French, one of them had 400 killed, but the Gale was worse than the action—it was dreadful, our fore mast went overboard, and we broke our tow rope, and now we were left adrift entirely at the mercy of God—so . . . dear Sister—a great many changes happen in a short time—the Admiral is in the Queen, and I am going to join him to-morrow or shortly—this comes in the Bellerophon—Farewell—remember me to all, etc., etc.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WHEN COURTING.

He—"Does a woman when she's married expect her husband to tell her his business affaris?" She—"I don't know; but a woman expects a man to talk business when he's courting her."

TERRIBLE GIRL.

Where is Mary now? mother Malaprop was asked.

She is in Paris, and she would spend all of her time there if she could. She's the greatest Parasite I ever knew.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Yes, I once travelled all over the country with a troupe of trained dogs.

Didn't you find them difficult to manage?

I used to think they were hard to manage, but I've changed my mind since I've been managing a troupe of operatic stars.

SPENT ON PLEASURE.

Look here, said a stingy husband to his wife, who had to present each week a detailed account of her expenses. Mustard plasters, two shillings three teeth extracted, seven and sixpence. There is nine and sixpence in one week spent on your own private pleasure? Do you think I am made of money.

WAS NOT GUILTY.

Mordecai Judson, roared Colonel White, who had been aroused in the middle of the night by a suspicious noise in his poultry house is that you in there, you black thief.

No, sah! humbly replied a frightened voice. 'Dis is mah cousin, Ink Judson, dat looks so much like me and steals everything he kin lay his doggawn han's on. 'Ah's at home dis minute, sah, ahsleeping de sleep o' de jest.

THE CAUSE.

Madam, I am just out of the hospital, and——

Don't tell me any such story as that! You are the same man I gave a piece of pie to not two weeks ago.

Yes'm dat was just 'fore I went to de hospital.

NO OFFENCE.

She—Pardon me, sir for walking on your feet.

He—Oh, don't mention it. I walk on them myself, you know.

AFRAID HE WOULD.

You never go to banquets with your husband?

No. I'm always afraid that they,ll ask him to make a speach.

And he can,t make one?

That's it; exactly. But if he were asked I just know he'd get up and try.

MUCH DISAPPOINTED.

He was somewhate eaten up with a mistaken consciousness of his own importance, and when he was making his great speech in the Muddlecombe Mock Parliament, he noted that one of the local pressmen appeared to be sketching him. When the "House" adjourned be button holed the artist.

I believe—aw—you were—aw—sketching me; isn't that so—aw? he enquirad.

That is so, replied the artist.

Well—aw—would you—aw—tell me what mospher you—aw—represent—aw?

I don't represent any newspaper, answered the artist. I design comic postards.

WAIT A MINUTE.

An Uncle Tom's Cabin company was starting to parade in a small New England town, when a big gander from a farmyard near at hand waddle to the middle of the street and began to hiss.

One of the actors turned towards the fowl and angrily exclaimed:—

Don't be so quick to jump at conclusions. Wait till you see the show.

ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

At a certain fashionable church the vicar newly-appointed noticed that one of his congregation (a society gentleman) each time his Satanic Majesty's name was mentioned, reverently bowed his head.

Rather surprised at this, he mentioned the matter to his wife, who advised him to plainly ask the gentleman for an explanation of such a comparatively unorthodox proceeding.

He did so and was rather amused at the reply.

Well, you know, vicar—h'm?—civility costs nothing and—one never knows?

NEWS FOR DOLLY.

A pretty little girl, in common with many others, finds theological things bewildering. When any fresh difficulties present themselves in the course of the Scripture lesson at school she is accustomed to turn to a sympathetic aunt for enlightenment. "Auntie," she observed one evening, "when God made everything, didn't He work on Sunday?

No, dear. When He created heaven and earth in six days, He rested on the seventh day.

Well, but, auntie, didn't He stop at 1 o'clock on Saturday?

Don't be silly, Dolly interposed her brother scornfully, with all the superiority of his eight years. That Act wasn't passed then.

NO EXPERT.

A gang of Italians were employed on a railway contract removing earth with wheel barrows. While proceeding with his work one of the men noticed that the wheel of his barrow was squealing terribly, and to put a stop to the noise, he turned the barrow over, and was in the act of greasing it when the boss noticed him and shouted out:—

Halloa, Pietro! Halloa sir? What the dickens are you doing.

I'm greasing my barrow, sir.

Who told you to do that.

No one, sir. I took it upon myself.

Well, don't let me catch you at it again. Every man here must stick to his own job. What do you know about machinery?

PERMITTED TO GO ON.

The rigid observance of English rules in the South Carolina courts and a neglect of the same on the part of Mr. Petigru, a barrister well known in his day, gave rise to the following passage:—

Mr. Petigru, said the judge, you have on a light coat. You can't, speak.

May it please the bench, said the barrister. I conform strictly to the law. Let me illustrate. The law says the barrister shell wear a black gown and coat, and your honour thinks that means a black coat.

Yes said the judge.

Well, the law also says the sheriff shall wear a cocked hat and sword. Does your honor hold that the sword must be docked as well as the hat?

He was permitted to go on.

NO WONDER ALGY WAS THIRSTY.

It was one of those bright days when the call of the road is irresitible, and it brought Algy round to the house of his adored one with a tendem.

Algy sat in front, Rosie behind. She was a heavyweight, and as Algy toiled along the lanes and up the hills the perspiration poured from his brow and his chest heaved under the strain.

At last they stopped for refreshment at the Gingerpop Arms and leaned the machine against the wall Algy was puffing like a grampus, but Rosie was as fresh as a flower. Before they entered she touched one of the pedals daintily with her forefinger and asked:—

Algy what are those funny little twirligigs for.

ONE FOR HIS GRACE.

He was a real live duke and a big employer of labour.

Bob Willet never cared to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and it was small wonder that his ducal lord and master took occasion to inform him that his services would be no longer required.

Bob was bitterly averse to such treatment and resolved to have it out with "the dook." The favourable opportunity presented itself to his mind for had not the duchess been appointed a Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

All right, yer grace, he said sarcastically. I'll go, even if it's against the grain. But I'll say this to you, sir—though I'm a poor man, I've never had to send my missus out of service, and that's more'n some people can't say.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 16.

Chief Carpenter T. E. Burlace has this day been promoted to the rank of Carpenter-Lieut. in his Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieut. MacL Kay has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut April 17.

Oct 18.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W B Dauntesey, C B is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29 1881 Oct 18.

Barrackmaster and Hon Col W F Trotter is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881 Oct 18

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H Oldfield is placed on half-pay on appointment as Barrackmaster Oct 18.

Major G R Poole Superny is absorbed in the establishment Oct 18.

Capt W H L Tripp Superny is absorbed in the establishment Oct 18.

Oct 21.

Carpenter G Betenson has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in his Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Oct 18.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col A J Chapman, from commanding the Staffordshire Infantry Brigade T F to be a General Staff Officer First Grade, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) F Wintour, C B (Oct 10).

Col C G Morrison, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assist.

Adj and Qrmr, vice Col R B Williams. C B (Oct 11).

Major S J Jervis, South Staffs Regt, to be a General Staff Officer, Second Grade (Oct 5).

Establishments.

Ordnance College—Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Hon Capt R F Barber, A O Dept, to be an Instructor, vice Hon Capt H Noble, and to be seconded (Oct 10).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—[illegible] G S C Hayes retires, receiving a gratuity [illegible].

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Lieut H L Evans is seconded for service with No 1 (Eastern) Cavalry Depot (Oct 1); Superny Lieut J L Cheyne is restored to the establishment (Oct 1).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major W A Stokes retires on an Indian pension Oct 1.

Sergt-Major Instructor W J Shaw to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut Oct 19.

Infantry.

King's Own R Lancaster Regt—Sec Lieut G E Barclay is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 2.

R Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sec Lieut E P Collings, from E Lancs Regt to be Sec Lieut vice G E Chadwick, who exchanges Oct 19.

R Welsh Fusiliers—Major O S Flower retires on retired pay Oct 19; Capt G F H Dickson to be Major Oct 19.

E Lancs Regt—Sec Lieut G E Chadwick, from R Fusiliers City of London Regt, to be Sec Lieut, vice E P Collings, who exchanges Oct 19.

Oxfordshire and Bucks LI—Superny Capt E H Kirkpatrick is restored to the establishment Sept 23.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Capt J U Kelly is seconded for service as Adj, 2nd Butt King's Own Malta Regt of Militia Sept 28; Capt C G Bond in seconded for service as an Adj of Territorial Infantry Oct 1; Superny Capt H B Fisher is retored to the establishment Oct 1; Sec Lieut D A Ansted to be Lieut July 17.

R Munster Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut T W Filgate is antedated to March 8, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowance before May 9, 1910.

Army Service Corps.

The following officers are transferred as Sec Lieuts:—Lieut H D Parkin, from Northamptonshire Regt Lieut M N Dalton, from Bedfordshire Regt; Lieut E S Hacker, from S Wales Borders; Lieut E G Pinder, from Dorset Regt; Lieut W R V Warren, from R G A; Sec Lieut A J Clifton, from Durham LI Oct 2, 1911.

The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts under the provisions of Article 29th, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909: H D Parkin, M N Dalton, E. E. Hacker, E C Pinder, W R V Warren, A J Clifton Oct 2.

Army Pay Department.

Major F H Moline, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieut-Col Oct 18.

Capt C H Pringle, Paymaster, be Major Oct 19.

Memoranda.

Col L P Carden, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Oct 19.

Capt C N Kennaway, Half-pay List, is place on retired pay Oct 16.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut A Smith, R Scots Lothian Regt is granted the hon rank of Capt Oct 8.

The notification conferring the local rank of Leiut in the Army on Lieut D M L Graham, 15th Australian Light Horse, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 27 is cancelled.

War Office, 22.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col C S Meeres to be an Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Col E F Nelson Oct 21.

Brevet Major I Stewart, Cameronians Scottish Rifles), General Sta Officer 3rd Grade, South Africa, is advanced to the 2nd Grade Sept 27.

Cavalry.

12th Prince of Walles's Royal Lancers—Capt C M Truman ,is seconded for service as an Adj of Yeomanry Oct 7.

16th The Queen's Lancers—Superny Lieut W J Shannon is restored to the establishment Aug 25.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut J Bailward is seconded for service with No 5 Southern Cavalry Depot Sept 30; Sec Lieut H J Bigge to be Lieut Sept 30.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut R H V Cavendish, M V O, is seconded for special extra regimental employment Sept 28.

Infantry.

Northumberland Fusiliers—The following Lieuts. to be Capt.: E L D Forster, H N Selby (Oct or.)

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt R B de B Hodge resigns his commission (Oct 23).

R Welsh Fusilier—Lieut G G Blair to be Capt (Sept 4).

E Surrey Regt—Capt A E Fitz Gerald is seconded for service as an Adj of Indian Volunteers (Oct 1; Superney Capt F S Montague-Bates is restored to the establishment (Oct 1).

Duke of Edinburough (Wilts Regt.—Lieut G Le Huquet to be Capt (Sept 9); Superny, Capt. F W Stoddart is restored to the establishment (Oct 16).

York and Lancaster Regt—Sec Lieut N E H Sim to Lieut (Oct 2).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (R Canadians)—Lieut C W D'Arcy-Irivine is seconded for service with the W. African Regt (Oct 2).

Army Service Corps.

Lieut-Col St J W T Parker, on complection of five years as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct 23).

Major F P S Taylor to be Lieut Col vice St J W T Parker (Oct 23).

Capt H F P Percival, DSO, is seconded for service on the staff (Oct 1).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

The following ladies to the staff nurses:—Miss Mary Nicholson (Jan. 4, 1912); Miss Christine Sandbach (Jan. 12, 1912); Miss Emily Henela Cole (Jan. 15, 1912); Miss Minnie Wood (Feb, 1, 1912); Miss Mary Valerie Bonallo (Feb. 8, 1912); Miss Florence Margaret Jackson (Feb. 21, 1912); Miss Cecilia Alice Stevens (Feb. 24, 1912); Miss Ellen Withel Mina Bond (March 8).

Army Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt T. Lethaby retires on retired pay (Oct. 23).

The following Inspectors Machinery, 3rd Class, and Hon. Lieuts. to be Inspectors of Orduance, Machinery, 2nd Class, with the hon. rank of Capt.:—A. R. Valon, C. L. Gransden (Oct. 20).

Memoranda.

Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) L. G. Drummond C.B., M.V.O., on completion of his period of service as a Brigade Commander, is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct. 22).

Col B.B. Russell retires on a Indian pension (Oct. 23). Lieut. Col C.S. Reeres, from the R. A., to be Col (Dec. 6, 1911).

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

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"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 7.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-3 per cent. Consols ...	74 5-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	89 1-2	1-4	
31-2. do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4	1-2	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4	unchgd	
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	29	3-16	
a do 2 months ...	29 3-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ..	62 7-8	1-2	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 5 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York ..	4 85 3-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 5-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver—Steady.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions ...£36,50,000 Dec. £ 800,000
Public Deposits ...£10,00,000 Inc. £1,300,000
Other Deposits ...£4,300,000 Inc. £ 60,000
Government Securities £ 3,0 ,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities ...£33,9 0,000 Dec. £ 0,000
Notes and Gold ...£26,400,000 Dec. £ 30 , 00

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures Irregular.
Manchester Demand limited.
Total sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,0 0 „
Imports ... 8,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·7 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 97+12

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·48	6·46	6·45	6·5	6·44
+09	+08	+07	+07	+07

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·44	6·43	6·43	6·40
+07	+06	+06	+05

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 1·52 Mar. 11·82
New York official Noon call Dec. 1·61, Mar. 11·90
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 1·89 Mar. 2·08

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	89,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	67,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	53,000
„ Exports to Continent	...	9,003
„ Spot Cotton	...	12·00 +10

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·64+10
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·95+13
Declined early on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on southern buying of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 7-... +1-8
Futures month of Dec. ... 12·07+.9
Futures month of Mar. ... 1 · 3+11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do Months - ... ...
Do. Name of Ports —
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... .. 3 3-.. unchgd
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec
London—sellers

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...
Do. Months - ...
Barletta Russo 62 12lbs ... ...
} No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australian 38 1-4
Do Months Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...49 3-4+1-4
Do Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 55 1-2+3-4
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 53
Do. Month — ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Business done
Tone—Flat.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports— ... Hamburg—Done.

COTTON-SEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9+0-0-3
Nov.-Dec.—Bull—Sellers—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... 4-4
Nov.-Dec.—Done—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 88 + 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £76 5-8+11-16
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Still without activity.
Russian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... .. 12 3 3-4+3 4d
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Firm, but only small business doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 7+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
10 4 1-4+1d—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened firm. Closed quieter.
S & K's Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 3-4+3-4d
Months of shipments ...Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone.—Firm but little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 12—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 1 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 8 1-4 Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 9 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Value
Tone—New crop small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8TH Nov., 1912.

Owing to the Diwali Holidays, the Banks, offices, and many of the markets are closed until Monday. Some of our reports are only up to Thursday evening.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
24 Boxes Buln .	15,62,380	London	National Bank
Sovereign ...	30,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovs...	1,05,000	Aden	do
Gold Coins ..	22,6 2	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns	36 400	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereign ...	63,000	do	do
518 Bars Silver	9,75,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bulns	37,500	do	National Fin-noting Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	8	9,319
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	12	13,947

FINANCIAL.

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last, for 80 lakhs, allotments were made of 69.30 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d and 11.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16. tenderers receiving 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 81.30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 1st November and comes with the mail of the 8th Nov. brings £130,000 silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... — ...Rs. 47,80,000
Bombay ... ... „ 10,00,000
Madras ... ... „ 10,50,000
Total... ... „ 68,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 18th October and arrived to-day with the mail of the 25th October brings £120,000 silver £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 28,60,000
Bombay ... ... „ 11,20,000
Madras ... ... „ 9,00,.00
Total... ... „ 48,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 25th October and comes with the mail of the 1st November brings £120,000 Silver £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 49,90 000
Bombay ... ... „ 10,00,000
Madras ... ... „ 8,50,000
Total... ... „ 68,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	......	27,24,000
Other Deposits............	1,36,000	......
Sundries	47,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	9,69,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	3,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ..	3,37,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	19,87,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	12,02,000	......
Bullion	......	1,82,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,18,000	......
Sundries..................	40,000	......
Cash	......	50,00,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912.	Bales. 1911.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week .	16,006	16,032	— 2
Receipts from 1st to 7th Nov. ...	41,357	49,059	— 7,702
Shipments for the week ...			
Europe ...	2,610	1,659	+ 951
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	1,956	7,748	— 5,792
Total...	4,566	9,407	— 4,841
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Nov.			
Europe ...	22,463	6,761	+ 15,702
China ...	......	......	......
Japan ...	6 265	11,237	— 4,972
Coast Ports ...	2 382	1,.69	+ 613
Total..	31,11.	19,767	+ 11,343
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	200	115	+ 85
China ... Japan .. Coast Ports ...	...	......	......

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 26th October, 1912, 2,165 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 26th Oct. 1912, 3,124 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	191	191	2,072
Central India... ...	......	......	6
Barsee and Nagur ...	......	304	387
Berar	65	246	5,895
Central Provinces ...	......	293	4,071
Total Oomras ...	256	1,034	12,431
Dholleras	15	176	1,790
Broach	......	5	......
Compta and Dharwar.	168	3,711	11,025
Westerns	924	6,737	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	11 3 0	24,293	12,329
Bengals. (Rajputana)	18	191	49
Sind	3 6	947	3,070
Persian	33	91	139
American	2,2 4	a 3,8 5	867
Egyptian	47	268	192
Other sorts	......	89	7,1 7
Total ...	16,006	41,3 7	49,059

a Or 1,225 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 7th Nov., 1912	41,357
	341,357
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Nov. 1912 ...	31,110
	31 ,247
Less Afloat	200
	310,047
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	110,000
	200,047
Less up country by rail	4,309
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 8th Nov., 1912 ...	195,738
Difference since last week ...	— 8,888

a Approximate subject to revision.

EXPORTS.
COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the home markets has continued during the past week, owing to killing frost having occurred in the northern portion of the American cotton belt. Reports regarding the damage done are most conflicting, and are probably will chiefly from interested sources. More reliable news will no doubt be forthcoming a little later on. The Texas crop is, however, too far advanced for any serious damage to have been done, and, so far, no advices have been received of frost in the Atlantic States, where the result might be serious, but heavy rain is reported which may be injurious. The Liverpool market has been very irregular lately, and sharp fluctuations have occurred during the course of each day. The fluctuations are probably due to reports such as we have been receiving, and to various estimates of the crop and the Ginners report, which in nervous and excited markets are liable to cause frequent changes. The Ginners report is expected here on the 9th inst., and the favourite estimate is about nine million bales. It is difficult to guage the near future of the market, but at the moment chances seem to be in favour of higher, rather than lower, prices. The advance continues at the close.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
New York—			
Futures Dec. ...	11·17	11·64	+·47
„ Mar. ...	11·40	11·95	+·45
Spot ...	11·70	12·00	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	11·45	12·07	+·62
„ Mar. ...	11·.5	12·23	+·58
Spot ...	11 7-16	11 7-8	+7-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec...	6·20	6·46	+·26
„ Feb.-Mar...	6·21	6·45	+·24
Spot ...	6·50	6·78	+·28

In the local market we have had fairly sharp fluctuations. Last Friday, good Broach closed at Rs. 297, and from this point there was a steady rise to Rs. 309, the market then dropping to Rs. 299, and advanced to Rs. 305, since when for the fluctuations have occurred, the opening rate this morning being Rs. 305. Other descriptions have fluctuated in proportion. A moderate business has been done during the week in Oomras styles and Bengals. Business has at times been checked by the high prices asked and by scarcity of sellers. Japan shippers and local mills have been the chief buyers; the continent still holding aloof. A moderate business has also been done in the bazaar in good Broach and fully good Bengals. Owing to the Divali holidays the market is partially closed to-day, and prices are more or less nominal, as under.

Arrivals of new crop Bengals still continue moderate, and there has been a good demand for ready by Japan exporters and mills. Nice lots have sold at about Rs. 270 to Rs. 275, and a lot of about 250 bales new Peshawar cotton, of nice quality, fetched Rs. 290. Old crop is steady and is selling at rather better prices, but the demand has been very moderate.

We have no change to report regarding the progress of the Indian crop. There has been no rain during the week, except one or two light showers in Kathiawar. Picking has begun in Khandesh, and a few carts of kappas are daily arriving in the Berar markets. The Devali holidays are likely to interfere with receipts into the up-country markets.

Nominal quotations are given below. The market shows a tendency to advance. Owing to the Divali holidays there is little doing except in the bazaar. "Morut" business will probably be done.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 316 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 306 1-2 „
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „ 306-7 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... .. „ 303-4 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 297-8 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 294-5 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 282 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 273 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 269 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 269 Dec.
„ „ „ ... „ 273 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 255 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 25,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·52	6·50	6·49
	+04	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·49	6·48	6·48
	+04	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·47	6·47	6·44
	+04	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The arbitration dispute having been settled there has been rather more business doing during the week, but the home markets have been against any material revival.

LINSEED:—

There has been little enquiry from home and the market there is quiet and easier. Weather reports from Argentina are favourable, and prices are giving way. The market here is also easier and shows a tendency to decline further.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 9 1 0 B.T.
December ... ...„ 9 12 0 R.T.
April-May. ... ...„ 9 15 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been steady with a fair enquiry and we have little or no change to report in prices.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi, Ap-May ... Rs. 8 6 6 R.T.
Ready „ Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
„ Yellow „ ... Rs. 8 14 0 „

WHEAT:—

The market was steady during the early part of the week, and a moderate business was done, but the quieter tone of the home markets has checked the enquiry and rates close rather easier.

We quote:—
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R.T.
White Delhi, Ap-May. „ 5 8 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

There has been a moderate enquiry and prices are steadier all round.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 55 0 0
Small White ... „ 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 47 0 0
Ready White Khandeish... „ 58 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

There has been a sharp advance in prices owing to a good demand and stocks being small. The market closes firm.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 14 0 B.T

CASTORSEED:—

The market has remained steady during the week with a moderate demand.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0
April-May... ... ... „ 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market has been quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 27 8 0
Dec-Jan. ... ... „ 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—
Bold Jan.-Feb. ... Rs. 45 12 0
Small „ ... „ 44 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Prices have advanced and there has been a good demand during the week.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	16,006	bales.
Wheat	125,.25	cwts.
Linseed	8,976	„
Rapeseed	1,285	„
Gingellyseed	27 115	„
Poppyseed	383	„
Groundnuts...	1,714	„
Castorseed	30,195	„
Rice	14,723	„
Myrabollams.	4,908	„
Cottonseed	23,574	„
Mowraseed	2,818	„
Gram	53,261	„
Joowar	9,044	„
Maize	1,089	„
Barley ... — ...	47,509	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet but steady during the week. The advance in American cotton has caused spinners to be firmer in their ideas as to prices, but buyers are not yet inclined to operate. A fairly large business is expected to be done in country cloth during the Dewali.

IMPORTS.
PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS.—The market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—This market is also quiet and the enquiry slack.

TURKEY RED PLAIN Goods.—The market here is improving, but forward business is impracticable owing to the high prices asked and distant shipments offered. The home market is firm and prices are advancing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—Large orders have been sent home, but the very high prices prohibit business. The home market has advanced considerably.

DHOOTIES.—The demand locally has improved. The home market is very firm and advancing. Deliveries cannot be had before August-September, and in some cases November-December 1913, and the high prices asked, and distant shipments, make business impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home marke shows little or no change during the week. Our also continues quiet but steady.

COAL MARKET.

The market remains steady at late rates for ready or near positions. Forward rate for 2nd class qualities show a slight downward tendency.

Approximate quotations are:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...	...		24
Ferndale	...		24
Davisons W Hartley	...		22
Australian ...	...	18-8	
Natal ...	...	18-8	
Desherghur ...	...	18	
Jherriah ...	...	17-8	
Billihari ...	...		15

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......	4	0	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case.................	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

		per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125		per 2 tins „ 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„ 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 I gals. „ 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		per 2 tins. „ 4 0 0

SHARES.

The market is almost unchanged this week, and rates in some cases have been quiet owing to the steadiness in the cotton market. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,755, Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 65 1-2; Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 73 1-2; Bombay Merchants are unchanged at Rs. 13, Central Bank are quiet at Rs. 32 1-2 and Eastern Bank steady at Rs. 94. Press shares are quiet with little doing in them. In mill companies century have improved to Rs 320, Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,300 X.D., Colaba Land and Mill Coy, shares are quiet at Rs. 1,515; Crescents have declined to Rs. 121 1-4; David's to Rs. 550; Edward Sassoons to Rs. 220; Fazulbhoy to Rs. 570; Finlays to Rs. 435, Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 227 1-2; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 850. Madhavji Dharamsee mill shares at Rs. 1,595; Maneckji Petit's to Rs. 3,260; Moorarjee Gocuidas mill shares have changed hands at Rs 3,270; New Great Easterns are quiet at Rs. 290; New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,080. Phoenix at Rs. 152 1-2; Standards at Rs. 1,487 1-2; Swan at Rs. 305; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,885; Textiles have advanced to Rs. 1,630; Vishnu Cotton mill ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 480. In railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 697 1-2; Amritzar Pater at Rs. 138; Tapty Valley after touching Rs 550 have improved to Rs. 555; Ahmedabad Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 140; Central Provinces at Rs. 71; Guzerat Railways Rs. 124. In miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 94; Bamankuas at 6 1-2; Shivajpurs at Rs. 22 3-4; Central India Mining at Rs 32 1-4 Treachers and about Rs. 500; Bombay Burma Trading, Cor. are steady at Rs. 555; Bombay E. S. and Tram Co. Ltd. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 17+ 1-2; Preference shares at Rs. 184. Bombay Steam N. Co; ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 271 1-4 X. D, and preference shares at 282 1-2 X D; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Ld. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 550; and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 720; Tatta Iron and Steel Co., ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 91 1-2. Differred shares at Rs. 204 and Preference shares are at Rs. 183. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 208 the rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE GOLD AND SILVER

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	445561	48338	397223
Value in rupees...	27220495	2804870	24415625
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	3330922	304965	3025957
Value in rupees...	20144119	17678859	1837 2335

	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	1474393	3190506	11269857
Value in rupees...	27930802	7548042	20282760
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	42395852	10733481	31657378
Value in rupees....	81406558	22618228	58788630

	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	55151297	10152912	44698385
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	282848052	40297037	242550965

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)
In the month of Sept. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1775756	343968	2119724
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage.........	......	22938685	22938685

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).
To end of the month of Sept. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	......	10005863	10005868
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	9173981	4192929	13366910
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage	... ..	22938685	22938685

Coined and Examined.
In the month of Sept. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Rupees a	......	11260020	11260020
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1587011	......	1587011

Coined and Examined.
To end of the month of Sept. 1912

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	......	5655700	5655700
Rupees a	3602051	12600032	16202083
HalfRupees and small silver coins (valuein rupees)	4582014	1640960	6223004

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd, write from Manchester, on 17th October, the following weekly report:—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool stock. All kinds of cotton	488,670	230,060
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	316,990	153,120
American Del'd Spinners for the week ...	205,000	297,000
American into sight for the week	565,000	591,000
American into sight for the season	2,359,000	2,682,000
Receipts at American Ports ..	1,818,000	2,034,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,333,000	2,722,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,5 2,0 0	2,193,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	165,000	105,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	83,000	74,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	137,000	82,000

Last week we reported American spot cotton at New York 11.05 cents and at Liverpool 6.26d., and last evening at the close the prices were 10.75 and 6.05 respectively, so that we have a decline of 30 cents at New York, and 21 points at Liverpool, while for current month the Liverpool price for Mid-American was 5.83½d—spinners can, therefore, buy this cotton at less than 6d.

The weather in the American Cotton States has remained suitable for maturing the cotton and in texas for picking, the movement into sight and to the ports being again on a large scale.

The reports from Egypt concerning the crop of cotton are not so favourable as before, but it is too soon to be pessimistic in India, the news of the cotton crop continues favourable.

As a large business continues to be done in this market in textiles and yarns, it is significant that notwithstanding this, and the strength of manufacturers and spinners, these conditions have not sufficed to prevent some concessions being made in both goods and yarns, although only slight, and the weakness so far developed is being attributed more to the prospects of war in the Balkans and in Turkey, in which countries this markets' interests are so large should hostilities become general in those States, our market would feel it very severely, and the decline in values here might continue further.

On the other hand, should storms or killing frosts appear in the American cotton area, so much damage might still be done to this late crop, and so much cotton spoiled, that a rise would be inevitable in the absence of such misfortunes, the decline in cotton seems bound to go at least a little further.

The local market reports are reminding us that the earliest killing frost in the States occurred on 17th of October, the average date for 20 years back being the 13th of November, we have nearly another month in which to watch the weather in the American cotton states.

If we were safely through that period, it would be easier to determine what is the best course to pursue as to buying for forward requirements, meanwhile as bookings ahead are so heavy for manufactured cotton goods (except a very few kinds) perhaps the more important factor is that of time of delivery rather than price.

We find the large India buyers have continued placing orders during the week, especially for shipments up to April next, knowing they cannot delay purchases without losing their supplies, and they no doubt will prove right merchants have also done a fair business for China in shirtings, sheetings, etc., and in bleached and some dyed goods—the cables to hand to date from China continue on the cheerful side—Egypt does not recover her standard of trading, the near East generally cannot do much in face of the threatened outbreak of war, and we are also to have dearer money. The prospects in the far east are the brightest, especially if we are optimistic as to the early recovery of China, and those who have to furnish the necessary supplies for India, China, and the Far East generally, considering the difficulties are the forward large bookings of manufacturers can only keep on buying for requirements as they arise and follow the clinede if it continues.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	361
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	18 p.c.	283
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 „	1755
Bank of India	500	500	14 „	65½
Bank of Bengal	600	500	12 „	1750
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 „	1480
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 „	66½
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c.	12½
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				73½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	15
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		32½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 „	94
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...........	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	128x
Broach City..............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley...........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	141½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	800
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Manuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	272½
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	900
New Berar...	500	500	40	575½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	765
Domri	100	112	nil	...
Arohany	100	100	10	...
nd	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	710
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	890
Alliance	1000	1000	...	80
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	350
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	760
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	530
Century	100	100	3	317½
Central India	500	500	70	2380
China	1000	1000	...	925
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1515
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	200
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	750
Crescent	100	100	4	123½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1175
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	550
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	530
Empress	500	500	...	240
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	220
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	575
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1750
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	435
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	495
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	710
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton...........	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg...............	1000	1000	...	550
Indo-China Mfg...........	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	290
Jamshed Mfg...	250	250	5	227
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	520
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	275
Khandesh	1000	610	25	880
Khatau Makonjee..........	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	850
Leopold	100	100	...	32½
Laksmi Cotton............	1000	1000	yr.100	1470
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2875
Madhavji Dharamsey......	500	500	65	1595
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3260
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3270
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	292
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	151½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	500½
Ripon	1000	1000	...	40
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	855
Sassoon Silk..............	500	500	yr. 35	475
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	5100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	112
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1487½
Sun	250	250	nil	145½
Swan	250	250	10	305
Swadesh	500	500	25	1885
Textile	500	500	20	1630
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	480
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	690
Western India	1000	1000	25	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	697½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	138
Sindh Light Railways Ld (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	142
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ „	535
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	140
Central Provinces	25		4 „	70
Gujrat Railway	100		4 ..	124

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	180
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 „	15
Bamankua	10	10	...	6½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	94
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	53
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	555
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	174½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	184
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	1000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	271½xd
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	282½xd
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	35 1-4
Delhi Flour...............	200	200	10	180
Empire of I. L. A..........	500	50	30 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co. ...	100	80	7 yr.	60
Kemp and Co..............	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	118
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	102
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	311
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co............	40	40	10 p.c.	34½
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	79
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	2½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	85	...	91½
D.	80	8	...	204
P.	150	120	...	182
Thacker and Co.	50	50	80 p.c	210
Telephone Co..............	25	25	yr. 1½	61
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	500

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay, which do not appear to have increased in intensity, are only slightly affecting coast stations.

The only rainfall in the Peninsula is a quarter of an inch at Madras, but local rain continued in Burma, Moulmein having had one and a half inch.

Forecast:—No large change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at most places. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north-western districts. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air remains damper than usual in Sind. Tempertu:e is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme northern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is slightly drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa nihgt temperature is below the average at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the central parts of the division. Minimum temperature continues below the average in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average at most stations. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—No rain beyond light showers at Madras has been reported from any of the reporting stations. Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Isolated thunder-showers are possible on the south Coromandal Coast and also in Ceylon; elsewhere dry weather is likely.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 8th November, was 30·024 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadia Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Nov. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	......	......	...
Teheran ...	8	14	25	0	30
Suez.......	8	13	55	1	0

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouscter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in Cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey are subject to delay and should be accepted at sender's risk. Communication between Montenegro and Turkey suspended. Private telegrams in secret language cannot be accepted for Servia (10-10-12).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-10-12.)

Government of Greece have suspended telegraphic correspondence in code or cipher (9-10-12).

Telegrams can no longer be accepted for Bulgaria (8-10-12.)

Owing to revolution Puerto Plata San Domingo Curacao and Venezuela Telegrams are forwarded occasionally by best means and are subject to greatdelay (4-10-12).

Communication with Turkey via Eastern and Indo right but land lines in Turkey are either interrupted or congested with traffic (21-10-12).

Private telegrams for Crete should be in Greek, French, English, Italian or German only (21-10-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-10-12).

Turks report following routes are interrupted via Bosnie, Budapest, Hanjkine, Elariche, Scorda and the usual route to Servia and Bulgaria. European traffic must be routed via Odessa and Constanza. Servian and Bulgarian traffic via Constanza. Following lines are blocked with traffic and heavy delay Smyrna, Samsoun, Trebizonde messages can be accepted at sender's risk. Traffic for Dardanelles and Meteline via Tenedos. There is no communication with Salonique (22-10 12).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Pera (24-10-12).

Tiflis crown report one line right to Rostow. They are heavily blocked and are still sending part of traffic forward by train. Teheran Company accepted traffic for Russia (29-10-12).

Turkish administration notify state or service telegrams in secret language other than those of the Turkish Government cannot be accepted for Turkey in Europe except Constantinople. Restrictions already notified regarding private telegrams continue in force for whole of Turkey. (8-11-12).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

....	For week ending 25th Oct, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 25th Oct 1912.	For week ending 25th Oct. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 25th Oct, 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	19	696	24	674
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	18	699	29	688
Vessels transported	15	487	14	448
Vessels attended to	...	59	2	44
Vessels warped	1	50	3	33

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Oct. 25.

In experience as a Cabinet Minister Lord St. Aldwyn, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently can claim the first place among Conservative statesmen. He first entered the Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland when Mr. Disraeli formed his Administration in 1874. In 1878 he became Secretary for the Colonies. During Lord Salisbury's short-lived Administration in 1885 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. In the second Salisbuy Government in 1886, Sir Michael again became Irish Secretary, but retired in 1887 owing to ill-health. Latter, however, he again entered the Cabinet, as President of the Board of Trade. During the whole of Lord Salisbury's last Government, from 1895 to 1902, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is a record of public service that few living statesment can equal.

The late Mr. Robert Bart, the novelist, had a very varied career. He was born in Glasgow, but emigrated to Canada at the early age of four. He was educated at the College of Toronto, and became—for a time at least—a Canadian. During his early days had more experience of Indians and their traditions and superstitions than falls to the lot of most boys, and he contrived to store up some valuable experience for future use. The taste for writing was born in him, and on leaving college he wrote two or three stories, which were printed in the Canadian papers. For these he received no remuneration, so he wrote the first of a series of humorous articles entitled "A Dangerous Journey," and sent it to a newspaper that was credited with a peculiar reputation for paying its contributors. But the article was refused not only by that paper but by a host of others. Mr Barr, however, was not the kind of man to be discouraged. He got hold of an American Press Directory, marked every paper that he thought might print his article had it duplicated, and chose first the Detroit Free Press and the Danbury News as likely to print it, and in both cases was successful. Almost by return of post he received letters from both papers, announcing that the article would be printed in the following issue, and asking him to send along the rest of the series. He could not send to both, so he forwarded the further instalments to the Detroit Free Press, and shortly afterwards received the first cheque he earned by his pen. But he also received an offer to join the staff of the paper. The post of school-master, which he was then filling, was vacant within a week, and he never regretted the step he then took. Having obtained his chance Mr. Barr took full advantage of it, and by slow degrees he mounted up to the editorial chair. The tale of his American experiences is a long one. When the "Detroit Free Press" had become an established favourite in the States, the proprietors determined to try an English edition, and sent Robert Barr over with more money than instructions. Their confidence was more than justified by the fact that he returned their money intact, as the "Press" was as successful in these islands as it was in America. It started paying right away. Its editor combined business faculty with imagination, so that, while the latter brought his stories into prominence, the former enabled him to turn his faculties to good account. Mr. Barr wrote under the name of "Luke Sharp."

We are presented at recurring periods with prophetic pictures of the approaching time when there will be no more coal, and few people can or care to question the date given on these occasions. But as regards immediate requirements the remarkable thing is the constant discovery of new fields. In almost every part of the earth, the "Colonial Office Journal points out, fresh stores are being opened up. Thus Dr. Dowling, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has computed that in the province of Alberta alone there are some one thousand million tons, leaving out many areas not yet prospected. Between four and five millions are now being mined annually in the province, and constitute a resource which is contributing in no small measure to the development of the West. At present, our contemporary goes on to observe, the coal is only worked where it is close to the surface, and the methods adopted are rather rudimentary and wasteful. A large part of the Alberta coal is too young for any but domestic purposes, but there are great areas at present untouched of steam coal. There is reason to believe that these stores can be reached without great cost, and there is every prospect that they will lead to the rise of great manufacturing cities on the prairies. It is well-known that in the past these bare expanses have been covered with thick forests, the remains of which now lie at no great depth, and the time is now at hand when these treasures will be made available.

The Archæological Congress at Rome has now completed its proceedings, having decided that its next meeting shall be held three years hence at Algiers. The proceedings of such an August body are seldom marked by amusing incidents. The Congress of 1912 was if we are to believe the newspapers of Rome, exceptional. It had occurred to some city official that the members of the Congress should be offered, as a souvenir of their visit, a little guide to Rome, illustrated by some photographs of the most recent excavations. The Archæological Committee of Rome accordingly drew up a project for the souvenir. This labour of love, unfortunately proved fruitless, for the Roman City Council considered that the book intended was too elaborate and expensive, and refused to sanction its production. So the members of the Congress were condemned to forgo their souvenir. However, an official suddenly remembered that somewhere in the Council store-room lay a stock of "Plans of Rome," which would cost the Council nothing, serve as the desired souvenir, and free the store-rooms of so much waste-paper; for these "Plans of Rome," had been printed on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument to Victor Emanuel. On the map were printed side by side the Rome of 1870 and . . . Utopian Rome of 1933, the future Rome as it would be on the completion of all the architectural improvements proposed by the engineer-architect, M. Saint-Just. The only thing missing was the Rome of 1912. The gift is not a very inspiring example of civic meaness. 'La Stampa' advises the members of the Congress to preserve their souvenir of Rome with great care, but also to take as great care not to use it before they have left the Eternal City.

In a gossiping article on "Speakers" Mr. George Russell once described the effect of the late Lord Peel's first utterances from the Chair of the House of Commons. "When Mr. Speaker Peel," he says, "rising from the Chair on the 26th of February. 1884, put his first motion—'the question is that this House do now adjourn'— we all rushed into the Lobby, as enthusiastic in admiration as if we had been addressed by Demosthenes or the 'Affable Archangel.'" The credit of discovering his suitability for the office belonged, so Mr. Russell relates, to Sir William Harcourt. "As everyone recognised the moment the nomination was made, Peel combined all the requisite qualities. He bore one of the greatest of Parliamentary names; he held moderate opinions; he had a most majestic presence; and his manner of utterance lent dignity to the most insignificant of formal words."

The midday feeding of her pets by a lady at the British Museum is a pleasant sight and generally draws a little crowd of interested spectators. Half a dozen birds at a time perch on her shoulders and wrists, taking their food from between her lips or out of her hands while the others crowd round her on the ground and in the air. A similar performance used to be enacted in the Tuilerist in the sixties, to the delight of Matthew Arnold who sent a charming description to his little daughter of the old man who knew how to say some words which made the beautiful blue pigeons come flying down from the trees and settle on his wrist and shoulders, and then as he said something more one after another picked grains of corn out of his mouth as regularly as possible, never getting in each other way and making way for one another as he told them

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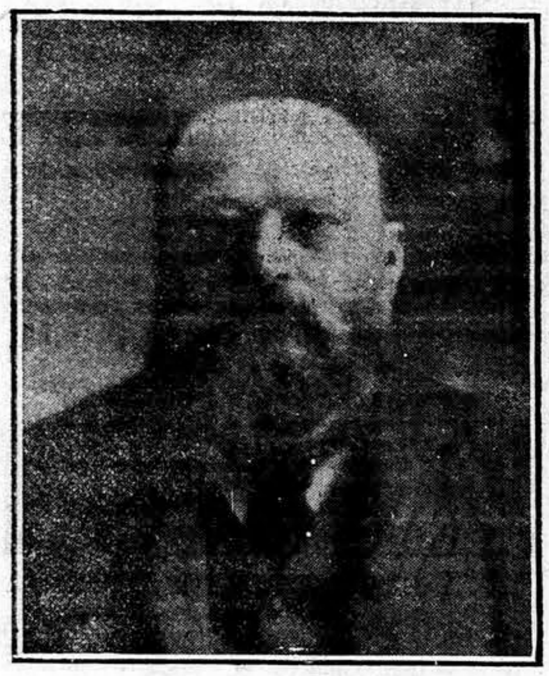

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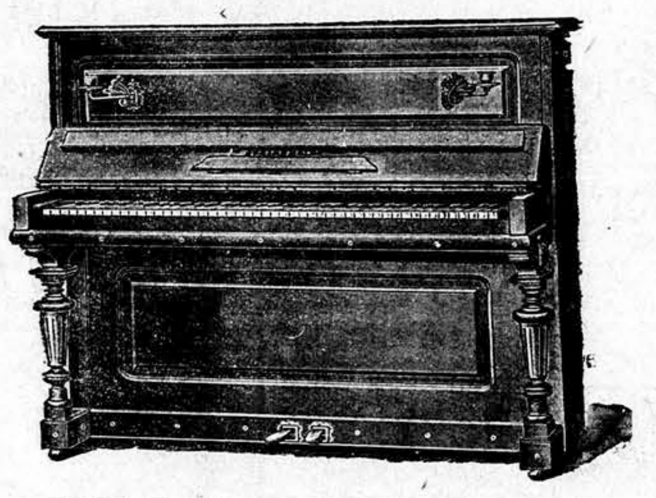

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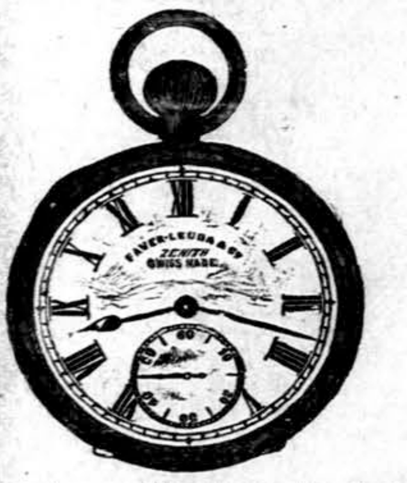

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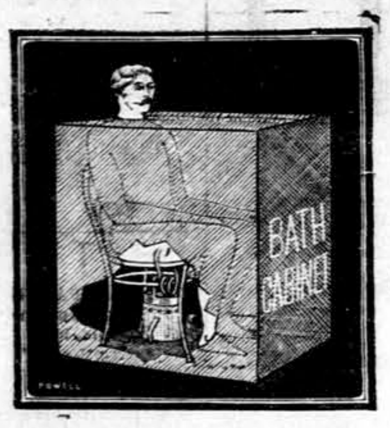

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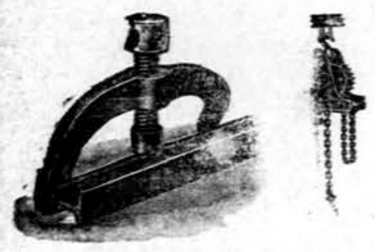

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